REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

...tion to the *Bombay Gazette* ...be as follow :—

...UBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
...num	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
...f-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable ...me special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied ...Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—RUPEES 2.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASIA," 1,765 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. GREY, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 3rd July 1874, at 4 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves Madras	7
,, Carwar	25	,, Coconada	9
,, Negapatam	29	,, Vizagapatam	10
,, Aliepy	29	,, Bimlipatam	10
,, Tuticorin	31	,, Gopaulpore	11
,, Colombo	August 1	,, Palmyras	12
,, Galle	2	Arrives at CALCUTTA	14
,, Negapatam	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exception at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PENANG, 693 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. HENDERSON, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 15th July, 1874, at 2 P.M.

July 1874.		August 1874.	
Leave BOMBAY	15	Leave BUSREH	3
,, Kurrachee	19	,, Mahomerah	3
,, Guadur	20	,, Fao	3
,, Muscat	21	,, Muscat	5
,, Bunder Abbas	24	,, Bushire	5
,, Linga	26	,, Linga	9
,, Bahrein	28	,, Bunder Abbas	11
,, Bushire	28	,, Muscat	13
,, Fao	30	,, Guadur	15
,, Mahomerah	30	,, Kurrachee	18
Arrive BUSREH	31	Arrive BOMBAY	21

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. NAILOR, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd July 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for Trieste early in August.

Cargo taken for Trieste, Venice, Constantinople, Odessa, Adena, Egypt, England and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to THE AGENCY OF THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House, 7th July 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. BUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 1st on the 24th *of each month.*

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	8	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

"INDIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st September 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company, No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s.s. EMBLEHOPE are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and are invited to TAKE DELIVERY at ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,

Bombay, 9th July 1874. Agents.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated to the extensive use in England made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVED IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railway to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as one means of bringing the Advertised Notices of the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may contract for any period that may be agreed on. The charges will be on an extremely moderate scale to ensure to Advertisers the most liberal use of the new means now offered for bringing announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the text of Advertisements submitted at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

On Friday, the 17th July, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,648 Tons, and 600 H.P.,) Captain J. S. MURRAY, will leave for Southampton, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Ports, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,

Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 10th July 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 27th July 1874, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. MIRZAPORE, (3,763 tons and 600 H.P.,) Captain A. PARROTT, R.N.R., will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not indorsed in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 24th July.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 13th July 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

5 Cases Cotton Umbrellas, 3 cases White Flannels, 3 bales Canvas.

On account and at the risk of the first purchaser Cassum Abdoolrahimon—

Onerous lines B S, C T—No. 16-25—4 cases Coloured Thread.

In tringle 9—No. 1-20—12 cases White Foolscap Paper.

In diamond H C & C—No. 1-050—25 boxes Candles.

Do. H & B on the side—No. 1-20—200 boxes Matches.

GAS—No. 181-200—16 cases Wax Vestas.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2 MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of Household and Office Furniture on the 2nd Floor of the house No. 2 in Hornby Row, next door to Messrs. Favre Leuba and Co.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Hornby Row, Fort, the Household and Office Furniture of a Gentleman proceeding to Europe, the same comprises, black-wood carved conversation couches, drawing-room, dressing and washing tables, wardrobes, bedstead, chiffonier, table appendages, lamps, dressing glass, screens, easy arm and without arm chairs, mahogany easy chair, pigeon hole press, teakwood large and small writing tables, benches, copying press, Office chairs, Shroff and letter scales, round tables, punkhas, &c.

The above is now on view.

SALE OF COTTON PICKINGS.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on account of the concerned at the Victoria Bunder in the Jeetha of Mr. Dewa Gungadhur, about 20 Candies Cotton Pickings.

SALE OF Valuable Landed Properties at Parell and at Amrolee in Cowasjee Patell Tank, 2nd Lane.

On the dates below mentioned Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned Properties by order of the Mortgagee Venjee Khetsey, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Jewroz Muncondas, in pursuance of the power of Sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 21th day of December, 1867 :—

THIS-DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th day of July inst., at 4 P.M. :

LOT No. 1—All that piece of foras and tocca land together with the messuage, chawl or ropewalk built thereon, situate in Amrolee, on the east side of Cowasjee Patell Tank 2nd lane, in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement 775 square yards, or thereabouts, and is registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under Nos. 194 and 194, and the premises assessed under Nos. 60 and 61, and bounded on the east by the house of Vassonjee Dewchund, on the west by the said Cowasjee Patell Tank 2nd lane, on the north by the house of Mowjee Rowjee, and on the south by the property of Shree Jeevunjee Maharaj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

SALE OF SUPERIOR SECOND-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of July, instant, at 3 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, to close account :—

200 superior 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF STEAM ENGINE.

On MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.

A portable steam Engine, double Cylinder of 10 to 12 Horse Power by the celebrated makers Clayton, Shuttleworth and Co.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE JOHN CONNON, Esq., AND OF THE LATE JAMES TAYLOR, Esq.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General, to dispose of by Public Auction, the Valuable Libraries, belonging to the Estates of the dec'ased Gentlemen, above named. The Sale will be held on the 1st Floor of the Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July instant, and on the following days, until the whole is completed, commencing at 1 P.M., and closing at 5 P.M.

Mr. Connon's Library comprise about 800 books, mostly relating to L w and Mr. Taylor's about 600 books to General Literature.

Catalogues with full particulars will be ready, in a short time, when the books will have to be seen, by the intending Purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS AT MIDDLE COLABA.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from the Administrator General to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of August next, at 4 P.M., the undermentioned valuable property belonging to the Estate of the late Bai Jerbai, widow of Nanabhoy Framjee Davar, Esq., viz. :—

All that piece of Government ground containing by admeasurement 3932 square yards, be the same a little more or less, together with the 3 messuages, dwelling houses or Bungalows, and outhouses standing thereon, situate lying and being on the west side of the Public Road, leading from the Town to the Light House, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, without the Fort of Bombay, which said piece of land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 20, and the messuages and Bungalows are assessed under Nos. 31, 32 and 33, and bounded on the east by the Public Road above described, on the west by the seashore, on the north by the property of Cosmo Joseph De Souza, and on the south by the property of Curseljee Rustonjee Colah, three premises have been leased to Mr. P. Byramjee, at a monthly rental of Rupees 225, and are occupied by him and his sub-tenants Mr. Vogal and Mr. Mackenzie.

For further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of the title deed and plan, application may be made to the undersigned a week before the day of sale.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

To close account, a few barrels Belfast hams in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb. Will be sold retail.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th July 1874.

THE FOLLOWING IS AN EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully.

To the Proprietors of L. S."

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, *NORWICH.*

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment no shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—In consequence of WANT of FUNDS and SUPPORT, the AHMEDNUGGER RACE MEETING of 1874, as advertised by the Prospectus, published and circulated, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.

HENRY DANIELL Captain,

Honorary Secretary.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the Goods of SONEE VEERCHUND JEEVUN, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased.

SONEE NARRON VEERCHUND.....Applicant.

An application for GRANT of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the Estate and Effects of the above-named Sonee Veerchund Jeevun, deceased, has been made to this Honourable Court by the abovenamed Applicant. All persons therein concerned are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 13th day of July 1875.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,

Applicant's Proctor.

THE VICTORIA COTTON GIN AND PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

THE ALBERT GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on MONDAY, the 20th July 1874, at 5 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following and any other business that may be brought before the Meeting :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report on the working of the Mills during the past season.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the current year and to fix his remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 2nd July 1874.

ALFRED MILLS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, Umjud Bagh, Broach, on FRIDAY, July 24th, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of considering and passing the following Special Resolution :—

That the Company's Mill be enlarged by the addition of more Spindles and 100 Looms, and by the erection of such Buildings, Machinery, Engines and Boilers as the Directors may think necessary for working the same, and that the Board of Directors be and they are hereby authorized to increase the Capital of the Company by the issue of 2 0 Shares of Rs. 1,00 each, and that the Directors be at Power to issue and allot the said last mentioned Shares, and all or any of them, at such time or times hereafter and in such manner and at such price or prices as they may in their discretion think proper, and that in the meantime, and pending such issue of Shares, the Directors may raise and borrow any and all such monies as may be required for the purpose aforesaid."

By Order of the Directors,

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.,

Secretaries & Managers.

Umjud Bagh, Broach, 10th July 1874.

MAPS OF INDIA.

FOR SALE, at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Office, a number of MAPS of INDIA similar to those which are incorporated in the *Indian Travellers' Guide*.

PRICE TWO ANNAS.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a GOOD CUTTER for an Outfitting Establishment. Address "A. B.," *Gazette* Office.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 16s. 6d. and 21s. ; Enamelled on Glove Kid beautifully made, 21s. and 23s. ; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d. ; Morocco, and Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s. ; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 30s. ; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take legal proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

AROMATIC TINCTURE OR QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned he ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

To the Queen and Royal Family;

To H. R. H. the Prince of Wales (Special Appointment);

And to several Indian Potentates, Foreign Governments, and Railway Companies.

Established 1749.

J. W. BENSON,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER, GOLDSMITH, SILVERSMITH, AND ARTISTIC METAL WORKER.

PRIZE MEDALIST OF THE LONDON, DUBLIN, AND PARIS EXHIBITIONS.

Maker of the Chronograph by which the Derby and all other Races and Great Events of the Day are timed.

MANUFACTORY AND CITY HOUSE—58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL.

WEST END ESTABLISHMENTS—25, OLD BOND STREET, AND 10, WESTBOURNE GROVE, LONDON.

MERCHANTS, SHIPPERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS are specially invited (before settling their Orders elsewhere) to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, and ELECTRO-PLATE, which are sent post free, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.

Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in ENGLAND.

WATCHES	CLOCKS
Of all kinds, from 2 to 200 Gns.	*Of all kinds, from 2 to 1000 Gns.*
Lever, Vertical,	Church, Turret,
Horizontal, Duplex,	Carriage, Chime,
Chronometer, Chronograph,	Dining and Drawing-room,
Keyless, Centre Seconds,	Hall, Shop,
Repeaters, Indian, &c.	Library, Bracket, &c.

ENGLISH ORMOLU CLOCKS, designed by English Artists' and manufactured by J. W. BENSON, far exceed in beauty those manufactured abroad. They can only be obtained at this Establishment.

FINE ART BRONZES AND CHIMNEY ORNAMENTS, of the newest designs, from Continental *ateliers* of the highest reputation, at moderate prices.

ARTISTIC GOLD JEWELLERY, of the richest and most exquisite designs, with Monograms, Crests, and Devices, Enamelled in Colours, after Designs by the most accomplished Artists in the Precious Metals. Brooches, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Rings and all kinds of *bijouterie*, as supplied to Members of the Court and other Distinguished Personages.

PRESENTATION PLATE.—Testimonials of different sorts. Racing Cups, and Jewellery and other Boxes, as provided by Mr. BENSON for the Corporation of London and other Public Bodies, to enclose documents conveying the Freedom of the City to the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, &c. &c.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE in the most recent fashions, and of the most durable make. In Electro-Plate it is necessary to secure sound materials and a sufficient coating of silver to resist daily wear and tear satisfactorily. No other is really cheap at any price, nor worth buying.

Watches and Clocks repaired by skilled workmen. Old Silver, Jewellery, Watches, &c., Exchanged. Merchants, Shippers, and Clubs supplied.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, and Plate sent to all parts of the world.

NOTICES.

THE CONNON MEMORIAL FUND.

SUBSCRIBERS to this Fund are requested to PAY in the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Credit of the Secretaries, at the Oriental Bank.

J. M. MACLEAN,
T. BLANEY, } Hon. Secretaries.

Bombay, 18th June 1874.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition returns insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 25 per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.

Mr. F. MASCARENHAS in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage with which they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving an Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ON THURSDAY, 16th July 1874, at 8 A.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in the Court at KARIKAL (French Settlement), the condemned French barque AMIRAL DE MONTAIGUE, 543 tons register, belonging to the port of Havre, presently lying on Karikal roads. The said Vessel was built in the year 1859 at Quebec, and classed in the Veritas 1st class, I L. C. for nine years.

TERMS OF SALE—24 hours.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned,

Lawyer,

GAUDART.

NOTICE—TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, POONA and KIRKEE, up to the 31st July 1874, inclusive, for the erection of a MILITARY PRISON and its SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at Poona. Plans and Specifications of the Work can be seen at this Office.

No reason will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

A. U. H. FINCH, Lieut, Col., R. E,

Executive Engineer, P. & R.

Poona, 30th June 1874.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings, dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PEOUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEPS, 1874.

3 *per cent. only deducted.*

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 50 (fifty) each.

No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN ON 11TH SEPTEMBER.

Applications and Remittances to be made TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, Umballa St. Leger Sweeps, Umballa.

Full particulars on Saturdays.

N.B.—Please write legibly.

THE NEW EUROPEAN FRUIT AND AMERICAN VEGETABLE, FLOWER, AND FARM SEEDS, have JUST ARRIVED. Detailed Price List free by post.

W. L. A[illegible]SON & Co.

5, Old Court H[illegible]treet, Calcutta.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COVERED COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of FIFTY COVERED COTTON WAGONS, the Ironwork for which will be supplied by the Company.

Specification and forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent at, Byculla, at which place a Drawing of the Wagon will be shown to applicants.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon delivered on the Company's premises at Byculla, and it is necessary that the work shall be carried out in the immediate vicinity of the Company's Shops.

Sealed Tenders marked "Tenders for Covered Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, before 12 o'clock, noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th inst.

The Company's Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person whose tender shall be accepted will have to deposit with the Company a sum equal to 10 per cent. on the total amount of his Contract as a guarantee for its due fulfilment.

C. W. HAWKINS,

Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th July 1874.

PROSPECTUS.

BANGALORE GREAT DONCASTER ST. LEGER SWEEP. FOR ALL INDIA.

TICKETS TEN RUPEES EACH.

Five per cent. will be deducted for the Club Racquet Court. After deducting all expenses the balance will be divided as follows :—

Two-thirds to the winner.
One-sixth to second horse.
One-twelfth to third horse.
One-twelfth to be divided amongst drawers of starter.

To close on Monday, 7th September 1874, and drawn next day at the Bangalore United Service Club.

No application for Tickets will be accepted after noon on the 7th September.

Number will not be allotted nor receipt acknowledged of first half of Currency Notes.

Applications accompanied by remittances to be addressed and made payable free of exchange in Bangalore to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,

Bangalore United Service Club, Bangalore.

Bangalore, 13th June 1874.

HAMILTON AND COMPANY, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THEIR STOCK COMPRISES :—

Jewellery of English, Parisian, and Indian make.
Watches and Clocks of every description.
Silver Articles, both English and Indian made.
Electro-plated Stock in very great variety.
Fancy Leather Goods.

And a large and varied Assortment of

MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL FANCY GOODS ADAPTED FOR WEDDING AND BIRTH-DAY GIFTS AND GENERAL PRESENTATION.

HAMILTON & Co. beg to remark that, bearing in mind the large additions to primary cost arising from the various charges of *freight, insurance, customs duty, packing, &c.*, the prices for all classes of their stock will be found a higher than those ruling at first class *West-End* Establishments in London.

Their various Illustrated Catalogues and Descriptive Lists, which can be procured post free on application, will be found of material assistance to intending purchasers in the Mofussil.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS,

HEAD ESTABLISHMENT, CALCUTTA.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. KORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 13TH JULY, 1874.

Friday's Liverpool Cotton Market opens quiet but steady, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports [illegible]; the day's receipts at the American ports [illegible],000 bales against 1,900 ; exports to Great Britain nil. Mid Uplands in New York is still quoted at 17¼ cents, but futures are ⅛ c per lb. higher.

Consols open at 92⅜ ; French Rentes at 97½, an advance of ¼ ; Bar Silver is unchangeo at 58¼d. per oz.

The Bombay Mail of 19th June were delivered in London this morning.

STERLING EXCHANGE continues very quiet with most limited transactions, and there is no change in rates to notice. We quote Bank Bills 6 months' sight Rs. 10 7/16d. to 15/32 ; Credits Rs. 10 9/16d to ⅜ ; Documents Rs. 10⅝d. per rupee. In GOVERNMENT PAPER renewed activity has been manifested owing to advice of a rise of a quarter per cent. in Calcutta. Closing quotations are :—Fours Rs. 104½ ; Fours and a half Rs. 105¼ ; Fives and a half Rs. 110¼.

The weekly statement of the New Bank of Bombay to the 11th instant, which we publish below, may again be considered very favourable ; the alterations during the week being as follows :—

Government Balance at Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	5,27,801
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	3,49,809
Public Deposits	Inc.	„	6,90,128
Government Securities	Inc.	„	11 77,991
Cash Credits	Inc.	„	63,730
Loans	Dec.	„	3,16,313
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	33,628
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	26 908
Cash Balance	Dec.	„	11,79,049

A comparison of these figures shows that the decrease in the Government Balance is counteracted by the increase in Public Deposits and the reduction in Loans, so that the decline in the Cash Balance is virtually owing to increased investments in Government Securities to the same amount. The actual position is undoubtedly very strong and would warrant a further reduction in the rates of discount, but as it is questionable whether any reduction the directors might care to make would induce any extent of fresh business, they may leave their official rates at their present level and accept any operations offering at the rates current in the open market.

It is currently reported that the working of the Bank for the past half-year has been very successful, resulting in a gross profit of 7½ lacs, which it is intended to apportion in adding 2½ lacs to the Reserve Fund, and paying a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The SHARE MARKET to-day has been partially closed owing to a Hindoo holiday, and we have therefore merely to repeat previous quotations.

COTTON is still dull and depressed but without quotable change in prices. Purchases on European account are insignificant and exports are almost entirely confined to native shipments. The receipts from up country on Saturday were only 446 bales, making 1,155 bales for the two days. *New Crop* reports are now most encouraging ; the rainfall of the past few days having been very general and, coming at a time when it was really wanted, must have greatly strengthened the plants. From all that we can learn, the extent of land under cultivation is fully up to last year, and if the season goes on as it opens we must look for another large crop of good quality.

FREIGHTS are dull and unchanged at £2-5 for Steamers and £2-10 to £2-12 6 for Sailing Vessels.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS show no improvement. The comparatively liberal shipments on the way against the limited consumption promises an accumulation of stocks which may be sufficient to prevent any advance with the re-opening of business after the rains, while in Calcutta stocks are enormous and likely to increase. COPPER has been in rather better request latterly, and fair sales have been made at about previous prices. COALS are in moderate supply, the stock on the bunders being only about 15,000 tons ; but dealers refrain from buying, pending news of the June July shipments from England. Some cargoes of West Hartley, June sailing, are offering "to arrive" without finding buyers at Rs. 27 to Rs. 28, and Welsh Hartley may be quoted at Rs. 26 per ton nominal.

BANKS.

No. of shares	Nominal value p.sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
120,000	100	all	5 p.cts	Agra Bank	99
12,000	1,000	all	12 pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct	Do of Bombay New	785
10,000	500	250	5 p.ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	504
5,250	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,250
6	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	780
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	400 nl.
40 000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	175
10,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	193
1,000	250	al	12 do.	Oriental Bank	490

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p.ct	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,725
200	2 000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	880
100	500	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	125
150	12,000	11,000	100 ps.	Apollo Press Co	4,200
200	2,500	all	..	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,110
200	2,000	all	200 ps	Bombay Press Co	925
200	500	all	50 p.s	Do New	225
350	1,000	1,000	100 ps	Broach Cotton Co	425
100	1,500	..	...	Carwar Company	700
500	1,888	all	40	Colaba Press Co	3,500
350	9,000	all	250 ps.	East India Press Co	2,000
100	8,500	all	300 ps	Fort Press Co	4,100
300	2,000	2,000	75 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Co	250
300	1,000	all	100 ps	Fremel Press Co	425
200	5,000	1,400	75 ps	Imperial Press Co	550
200	400	350	60 ps	Kolsandi Press & G. Co.	580
600	2,000	500	..	Nicol Press Manuf. Co.	1,500
120	2,500	750	125 ps	Prince of Wales Press	1,500
200	1,000	all	..	Sassoon's Press Co	1,200
400	85	750	135 ps	Scinde Press Co	490
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,025
100	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	850
100	850	all	80 ps.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co	850
450	1,000	all	80 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	1,175

* Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

1,200	1,250	all	100*	Alexandra Spinning	1,630
1,000	2,500	all	175p.a	Alliance Spinning	3,075
1,000	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co	2,050
1,000	1,000	all	70 p.s	Bombay United	1,610
1,500	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	280
2,000	1,000	all	50p.s	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,800
1,500	1,000	all	200p.s	Great Eastern	1,350
750	1,000	all	67p.s	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,475
500	1,000	1,000	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,400
250	1,000	550	...	Madras U. Spinning	740
4,800	1,000	all	100p.s	Manockji Petit's	1,480
900	1,000	all	100p.s	Do	4,300
800	2,500	all	300*	Oriental	2,925
600	2,500	400	200p.s	Royal Spinning	1,750
800	1,000	1,000	200p.s	Soonderdas Spinning	...
500	1,000	250	10p.s	Do. do. 1/4 share	110

* Per share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

£20	218-3/0	p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	242
£20	109-1/0	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
£20	43-10/2	do.	Ditto	...
£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
£18	196-5/1	do.	Do. New Shares	...

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 11th July, compared with the statement issued on 4th July :—

Liabilities.	4th July. Rs.	11th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	Rs. 50,00,000	
Second issue of do. of Rs. 100 do.	„ 10,00,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 125 per share	„ 12,50,000	
Do. do. do. paid to Account of Call of Rs. 25 per share	„ 2,26,125	
	74,55,850	74,65,125
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	64,70,553	50,42,752
Do. do. at Branches	25,70,891	21,90,094
Other Deposits	1,16,48,536	1,23,08,634
Post Bills	28,603	22,788
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,16,602	6,05,145
	Rs. 3,00,90,845	2,98,34,568
Assets.		
Government Securities	78,50,148	80,28,139
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper Bullion, and Merchandise	9,98,385	10,62,115
Loans, on Security of do. do.	23,19,018	20,82,735
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,902	2,772
Bills Discounted	1,63,39,041	1,63,66,669
Stamps	5,340	5,518
Head Stock	Rs. 5,65,663	
Amount applied in reduction „ 10,000	4,10,663	4,10,663
Bullion	7,21,262	7,20,158
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,85,444	4,48,533
Cash and Currency Notes	1,56,86,912	97,07,863
	Rs. 3,00,90,845	2,98,34,568

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER ARABIA, left Aden for Bombay at 4 P. M. on Thursday the 9th instant.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. ASIA, 1,130 tons, Captain A. Grey, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and one native as passenger.

THE SHIP FRANK FLINT, 1,401 tons, Captain R. Williams, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 27th) with a cargo of 1,666 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE SHIP MILFORD, 1,046 tons, Captain D. Simpson, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 6,439 bales cotton, 53½ bales wool, 427 cwts hides, 1,325 cwts linseed, 100 cwts horns, 170 cwts coir yarn, 192½ cwts hemp, and 45 cwts. chundroor.

THE P. AND O Co.'s s.s. PEKIN, 2,008 tons, Captain W. Woolcott, sailed yesterday for China &c, with the China mail and the following passengers :—For Galle—Mr. H. Jacob, Mr. J. Hudson, and Mr. C. Thompson. For Singapore :—Twelve Chinese. She carried the following cargo : —1,011 bales cotton, 1,812 chests opium, 1,2472 cwts sandalwood, 7 cwts ivory, and some other packages sundries.

THE P. AND O. Co. s. s. AUSTRALIA, 2,287 tons, Captain J. Murray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (June 30th) via Galle, with the China mail and the following cargo :—10 boxes gold, 11 boxes gold leaves, 2 boxes specie, 1 box diamond, 1 box treasure, 1 box gold bar, 1 box gold leaves and sovereign, 1 box silverware, 667 packages silk, 54 packages silk piece-goods, 9 packages merchandise, 63 boxes oiled umbrellas, 336 boxes tea, 56 boxes glass bangles, 5 packages paper, 32 boxes chinaware, 90 bags copper coins, 7 boxes false pearls, 6 boxes China roots, 6 boxes white copper, 2 box fans, 2 packages drums, 1 box crockery, &c., 15 packages vermillion, 1 box tin leaf, 20 bags soojeemutter, and 40 bags coffee. She brought the following passengers :—Colonel and Mrs. Bond, Colonel and Mrs. Holmes, Mr. Ribble, Mr. Levigne, and Mrs. Lasock.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Australia (s) ..... Frank Flint	Murray ..... Willisms	Calcutta. June 30. Liverpool, March 27.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
13	Pekin (s)	Woolcott	China, &c.

The ship Milford, Simpson, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearence yesterday.

The steamer Australia, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 9 Baghdad (s) .....Bellwood .....Madras, July 4.
Golden Fleece ..... Gun..... Liverpool, April 5.

DEPARTURE.

July. 9 Oxfordshire (s) ....

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

July.			
10	Java (s)	.....	Calcutta & N. P. rts.
	Ava (s)	.....	Bombay & S. Ports.
11	Ettee	.....	Liverpool.
	Arundel	.....	Calcutta.
	Palmyra	.....	London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 13th July, 4-30 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind north, thermometer 78, rainfall 6 inches 20 cents.

CARWAR, 13th July, 4-20 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·97, rainfall 1 inch 84 cents.

MANGALORE, 13th July, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south and south-west, maximum 74, minimum 72, wet bulb 78, barometer 29·71, rainfall 2 inches 26 cents.

TUTICORIN, 13th July, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind westerly, thermometer 87, barometer 29·81.

VINGORLA, 13th July, 5-40 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west mild, thermometer 81, rainfall 2 inches 54 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—13TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 13th July, 1-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 20 minutes.

Via Turkey, 12th July, 6 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 15 hours 40 minutes.

Via Suez, 13th July, 1-5 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 13th July, 9-40 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 2 hours 7 minutes.

Via Suez, 12th July, 9-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 50 minutes.

Latest date from China.

Via Singapore, 13th July, 12-7 P.M. Time in transit, 7 hours 13 minutes.

Latest date from Australia.

Via Singapore, 11th July, 11-4 P.M. Time in transit, 26 hours 12 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 12th to 8 P.M. of the 13th July is as follows :—

From Calcutta	Max.	Min.
„ Galle	1 33	0 11
„ Kurrachee	one in 52	0 0
„ Madras	1 30	0 13
	0 25	0 5

DAILY IMPORTS—13TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Yeddo (s), 7 casks brass wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 5 casks hardware, Bell, Brandonburg and Co. ; 4 packages glassware, Rogers and Co.

Pekin (s), 50 cases copper sheets, Wallace and Co. ; 25 bottles quicksilver, Tejpal Cama.

FROM TRIESTE.

Oreste (s), 3 cases drugs, D. S. Kemp and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

Susanne, 15 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

Bardigali, 15 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—13TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 10 bales cotton, Corsey Khetsey ; 50 bale cotton, Shriram Matta ; 800 bundles linseed, Richard Martin and Co.

George Gilroy, 49 bales cotton, Shivlall Motilall.

Caledonian s, 500 bundles myrabollams, R-ll Brothers; 130 cwts. coir yarn, Luckumsee Velljee ; 145 bales cotton, Grendon, Tippet and Co ; 800 bags wheat, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Marian Moore, 40 bales cotton, John Mahomed Mejee.

Sir Charles Napier, 71 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.

Yeddo s, 17 bales linseed, Suckoorbhoy Puttabhoy ; 50 bale cotton, Mudonbhoy Coorpail and Co ; 100 bales cotton Cowerjee Mowjee ; 75 bales wool, Callianjee Govindjee ; 1,600 bundles linseed, Nursee Khuttow ; 50 bales cotton, Jewraj Balloo.

FROM LONDON.

Australia s, 5 packages tortoiseshell, Khakeybhoy Nanree ; 6 cases muscatey and 4 packages tortoiseshell, Nanseebhoy Gangjee ; 65 cases mother o'pearl shells, and 1 case peacock feathers, Rozhallly Allirzaa ; 24 cases mother o'pearl shells, C. G. Gomes and Co ; 67 the tortoiseshell, and 33 cases mother of pearl shells, Khulfan Abdoola ; 6 cases mother of pearl shells and 5 cases fishmaws, Fazala Khakey ; 15 cases dry ginger and 50 packages colingen, Mcoljee Govindjee ; 23 cases oilmanstore, Goculdass Kanjee ; 14 bales hides, Arlisseer Byramjee and Co ; 2 bales hides, Sulaman Hasum ; 27 bales hides, Hasum Noormahomed ; 9 cases dry ginger, Dawoodbhoy Hassum ; 23 bags safflower seeds and 19 bags castor seeds, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 58 bales skins, W. Nicol and Co 243 pieces E. tech, Manedjee Adamjee ; 400 bags coff s, Nursee Khuttow ; 9 cases fishmaws, Ramoobhoy Khimjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Australia (s), 100 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried ; 55 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay and Co, 760 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR MALTA.

Australia (s), 500 bags wheat, Volkart Bronhers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s), 10 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khalack ; 33 chests opium, Hajee Essack Ellias ; 4 chests opium, Hajee Abdoola Noormahomed : 31 chests opium, Ramdass Khimjee ; 14½ chests opium, Roogunth Jugnath ; 21 chests opium, Hajeremul Nursingdass ; 47½ chests opium, E. D. Sassoon 38 chests opium, Dadabboy Cowsjee Tata.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s), 13 chests opium Jaithabhoy Luckmichund ; Tarachand 8 opium, Roognath Jugnath , 19½ chests opium, Nursingdass and Setaram ; 11½ chests opium, Hajareemul Hadjee ; 20½ chests opium, Rampurtap Kalooram

HIGH COURT.—14TH JULY.

[Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

552-71—Tyabjee and Sayani—Morarjee Poonja v Dattoobhur Madhowjee—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

LONG CAUSES.

555-73—Rimington, Hore and Langh. Windjee and others v the G. I.—Luckhumsey Govindjee and others v the G. I. Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

817-71—Jefferson and Payne—Trikumjee Jamjee v Bai Ladcore—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin.

99-73—Jefferson and Payne—Luckmidas K. Jamjee v Morarjee Premjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

95-73—Jefferson and Payne—Thacker Valjee Oodhoo Thacker Hurjivun Natha—P. Kavasjee.

575-72—Tyabjee and Sayani—Keshowrao Ramchunder Ranaday v Benry Gamble and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

536-72—Jefferson and Payne—Sezulla Khaclani v Purmanundas Muthooradas—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

143-73—Prescot and Winter—Toolseydas Savukram v Narandas Chellaram—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

276-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thaverdas Khemchund v Lalchund Meghjee and another—No appearance.

376-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Hurgopal Premdas and another v Kavasjee Cooverjee—No appearance.

205-74—Maniary, Fletcher and Smith—Jehangeer Hormusjee v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—No appearance.

225-74—Crawford and Boevy—Foolwahoo widow v Morajee Vallubjee and others—No appearance.

253-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Rustomjee Nowrojee Kanga v Rubikabai, widow—No appearance.

262-74—K. Morojee—Goculdass Dewjee v Kursondass Runchordass—No appearance.

263-74—M. B. Barbhaya—Nanchund Ladha v Munjeebhoy Curreemboy—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

264-74—Jefferson and Payne—Shamjee Verjee v Fazubhoy Casumbhoy Gangjee—No appearance.

266-74—Cragie, Lynch, and Owen—John Sands and Co. v Govindjee Luckmichund and others—J. C. Cama.

LONG CAUSE.

22-73—Jefferson and Payne—Joosub Hajee Gonny v Jacob Hajee Jumall—Maniety Fletcher, and Smith.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice MARRIOTT.]

LONG CAUSES.

666-73—Jefferson and Payne—F. A. Spencer and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

319-73—Chalk and Turner—Ludwig A Biascheck v Bhugoobhoy Premchund—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

307-73—Jefferson and Payne—Henry Gamble and another v Motiram Damodhur—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

158-73—Ardaseer F.—Jamsetjee Sorabjee and others v Scott McClelland and others.—Dallas Lynch and Tobin.

331-72—Mr. Fletcher—Saloobai, wife of Bhai Gunputjee, v Bhicoo Narayen—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile.

200-73—Prescot and Winter—Curreem Heerjee and others v Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee T.—Jefferson and Payne.

96-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Shivram Purshotum v Ramdass Purshotumdass and others—Manisty, Fletcher and Smith.

441-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Thacursey Mooljee v Soonderjee Hemraj and others—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

568-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—the Hon J K Bythel v Purshotum Junardhunjee and others—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey.

611-73—Jefferson and Payne—Goswami Shri Girdhurjee Maraz v Munooredas Gordhundas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

751-72—Jefferson and Payne—Nusserwanjee Hormusjee P. v Navarbai widow—Crawford and Boevey.

676-73—Jefferson and Payne—Noor Mahomed Hajee Essa and others v Salay Mahomed Hajee Elias and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.]

SHORT CAUSES.

48-74—Macfarlane and Skepsey—Nurseydass Khemchund v Runchord Moolchund—No appearance.

67-74—Craigie, Lynch and Owen Tribhoondass Nuthoobhoy v Poondlich Narayen and others—Jefferson and Payne.

138-74—Jefferson and Payne—Abdoolla bin Ally &c. v Narayen Crushna Laud and others—No appearance.

239-74—In person—Mirza Hoosein Khan v Mahomed Ibrahim and others—No appearance.

267-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewjee Dhurmajee v Rustomji Barjorjee—No appearance.

268-74—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Inderjee Narronjee and another v Nanabhoy Bomanjee and others—No appearance.

269-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Waljee Canjee and another v Dhurrumsey Damoodhur and another—No appearance.

274-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Khulphanbhoy Rattonsey v Abdarahim Fazul and others—No appearance.

275-74—In person—Luckhma Khoosaljee and others v Dajee Raghojee B—No appearance.

275-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and Co. v Oodhowjee Jeychund and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

268-73—Maniety, Fletcher and Smith—Tricumjee Mooljee and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie Lynch and Owen—Part heard.

154-73—Hearn and Cleveland—Thomas Hutchison and others v Vussonjee Nathoo and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

269-73—Maniaty, Fletcher and Smith—Rattonsey Damji and others v Khursetjee Rustomjee Wadia—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

272-73—Dallas, Lynch and Tobin—Thucker Premji Ookerda v Gceculdass Dewjee and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

347-73—P. Cowasjee—Oolumchund Manockchund v Jeewanlaljee G Maharaj—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.

350-73—Mr. Hope—Bomonji Nowroji Cooper v Ebrahim Ally—Crawford and Boevey.

463-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Ramji Roychund and another v Khemji Ramji—G. J. Mody.

531-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dewraj Peerbhoy v Captain R. W. Norris—Hearn and Cleveland.

215-73—Jefferson and Payne—Santooka Roopajee v Tatta Depajee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

189-73—Jefferson and Payne—Chabildas Lulloobhoy v Purmanund Juggonnath—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

219-73—Mr. Fletcher (for pauper)—Bai Jadow, widow v Tribbowundas Jugjivundas—Tyabjee and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that when, during the hot season, it is considered desirable to substitute bran or other description of food for a portion of the grain ration, commanding officers will, on the recommendation of the Veterinary Surgeon, indent on the Commissariat department for the articles required, stating the quantity of grain to be deducted in lieu thereof. The amount to be issued is not to exceed in value the grain for which it is to be substituted. It will therefore be necessary for commanding officers to ascertain beforehand whether the relative values are such as to render the change desirable.

ARRIVALS—July 13.

Bond, Colonel, 6th Brigade R. A., from leave, from Neilgherries.

Cotton, Captain, Bengal 23rd Brigade R. A., to appear before a Medical Board, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURE—JULY 13.

Forjett, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Surat.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette, July 11.*)

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint that the Court resided over by F St C William[illegible]pur, Harda, Goshangabad District, shall be of the Extra-Asst Commr jurisdiction up to Rs. 1000.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to declare that the Court presided over by Mr Ahfad Hussain, Extra-Asst Commr, Hoshangabad, shall be of the 5th Grade, having jurisdiction up to Rs. 5,000.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Mr R Obbard, Asst Comr, to be a Magst of the 3rd Class in the Wardha District.

Surgn E Fawcett, Indian Medical Service, assumed temporary charge of the Civil Medical duties of the Station of Sagar from Surgn Blenkinsop, on the 22nd ultimo.

Mr F Venning, appointed to officiate as Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpur, assumed charge of his duties from Capt W Hogg, on the 1st instant, before noon.

Mr Ahfad Hussain, Extra-Asst Comr, reported his arrival and assumed charge of his duties at Hoshangabad on the 6th instant, after noon.

Mr H Stanbrough is appointed a 2nd Class Inspector of Police with effect from the 1st July, vice Inspr Mahmud Khan, who has applied for pension from that date. Mr. Stanbrough is posted to the Nagpore district.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 4th July 1874.

The following movements of officers are ordered :—

Offg Principal Vety Surgn M J Marshall from Calcutta to Simla.

Offg Insptg Vety Surgn J J Meyrick, from Meerut to Calcutta.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Rohilcund District Order, dated the 16th June 1874, directing Surgn J W Martin, a Vy doing duty 1st batn 9th Fusiliers, to proceed to Moradabad, and assume medical charge of detachment 1st batn 5th Regt ; Surgn Maj W C Boyd, on being relieved, to proceed to Fyzabad, and assume medical charge of the 31st Foot.

Eastern Frontier District order, dated the 18th June 1874, directing Surgn E Bovill, R A, on being relieved of the medical charge of the Artillery, to proceed to Jeypore, and assume medical charge of the 16th N I.

Presidency District order, dated the 20th June 1874, directing Surgn A J Wall, R A, doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Bhaugulpore, and assume medical charge of the 4th N I.

Dinapore Station order, dated the 18th June 1874, directing Surgn A B Seaman to officiate as Station Staff Surgn at that station, with effect from the 15th June 1874.

54th Foot—Regimental order, dated the 13th June 1874, appointing Lieut W H Broughton to be Asst Instructor of Musketry with effect from the 1st idem, vice Capt W P Hodnett, appointed to the Army Musketry Staff.

12th Bengal Lancers—Regimental order, dated the 20th June 1874, appointing Lieut J F Carthew, 1st Squadn Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadn Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt H E Byrne, proceeded on general leave.

24th N I—Regimental order, dated the 13th June 1874, appointing Maj E B Ward, offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd, vice Lieut Col E J McNair, appointed Dep Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette, July 9.*)

Dr H S F Warth, Depty Collr of Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, has obtained privilege leave of absence for sixty-two days, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th June 1874.

Mr G Hickie, Parol, Shahpur Division, is appointed to officiate as Depty Collr of Customs, Mayo Salt Mines, during Doctor Warth's absence on leave.

Surgn A Skeen resumed charge of the duties of Offg Civil Surgn of Peshawar and Supt of the Jail at that station from Surgn D N Martin, on the forenoon of the 16th June 1874.

Mr H H Clarke is appointed substantive Head Master of the Zillah School, Amritsar, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July 1873.

The Lieut-Govr is pleased to extend the provisions of the Arms Act, to the village of Uttmar Patan in the Peshawar district, with effect from the 1st August 1874.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, Sialkot, has obtained privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd June 1874.

Captain Horsford, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Derah Ghazi Khan to Firozpur.

Mr W Ward, Dist Supt of Police, is transferred from Peshawar to Derah Ghazi Khan.

Mr J T Clarstic, Dist Supt of Police, is posted to the Peshawar District.

Mr F C Glasgow, Asst Engr, 1st grade, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, is allowed thirty-six days' privilege leave of which he availed himself on the 12th June 18 4.

Mr J C Hammer, Ex Engr 2nd Grade, attached to the 2nd Division, Sirhind Canal, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Mr T J P Jeffery, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi Division Western Jamna Canal, is allowed forty-five days' privilege leave from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr J D Smithe, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, 3rd Division, Bari Doab Canal is allowed three months' privilege leave from the 1st Aug 1874, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Ootacamund, 8th July 1874.

The preparatory leave granted to Capt E H Thomas, S C, Gr-Mr 28th N I, is cancelled, and he will rejoin his Regt forthwith.

Capt L B Byas, S C, to Offg 2nd Wing Subn 13th N I—On relief by Capt. Moore.

Capt A McGeorn, Staff Corps, to Offg Gr-Mr 19th N I.

Capt P L Gordon, Cadre 4th L C from attached 18th Hussars, to attached 3rd Regt Light Cavalry—to join.

The following order is confirmed :—

By the Officiating Comdg M ssre Division, directing Surgn-Maj A Massey, to assume medical charge of H M's 18th Hussars, during the departure and during the absence on leave of Surgn Scott.

Leave of absence :—

To visit Ootacamund, from the Artillery—Maj H P Lane, 20th Bgde, for four months, Maj 4th May 1874—Ootacamund, private affairs.

R A, and H Pickering, R A, will do duty with No 2 Baty 5th Bgde

The result of the following examinations is notified for information and guidance :—

Lieut Col E J McNair, Dep Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, Madras, 29th N I, to afford Medical aid to the Civil Station during Light Cavalry, without prejudice to his other duties.

By the Officiating Commissioner in the Nilgiris and Coimbatore Districts—Surgn-Maj W Bates, to relieve Surgn-Maj J S Smith, Medical charge of the Jail at Coimbatore, and on being relieved to proceed to Trichinopoly from Tellicherry, to assume charge of the Medical charge of the Lock Hospital, Surgn-Maj Dickinson, 7th July 1874, and until further orders, vice [illegible] removed.

Royal Artillery—Cap.

Bgde, for three months, [illegible] W Roberts, Gunnery Instructor 5th

Private affairs, Neilgherries, 1st July 1874, or date of departure,

Brigade Staff—Bgdr-G.

thern District for thirteen days, or [illegible] months, as could accommodate acture, residue of privilege leave, from the date of relief.

Lieut-Col [illegible] Commanding 1st Light Cavalry—to be Brigade Major to the Nilgiri Brigade, vice Major Hall, appointed to the Staff Corps.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HUMBY—July 10th, at Sholapore, Elizabeth Amelia, the infant daughter of S. Humby, aged 4 months and 17 days.

HENDERSON—July 11th, at the residence of her father, Mr. J. Fyne, Chinchpoogly, the wife of Mr. R. B. Henderson, Indus Steam Flotilla, of a daughter, still-born.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—July 7th, at Shillong, the wife of C. A. Martin, Esq., LL.D., Inspector of Schools, Assam, of a son.

WILLIAMS—July 2nd, at Silchar, the wife of J. R. K. Williams, officiating Executive Engineer, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

GORDON—July 8th, at Madras, Mr. Ebenezer Gordon, aged 68 years.

PEARSON—July 8th, at 24, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the beloved child, John Thompson Pearson, aged 6 months, son of John and Eliza Pearson.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1874.

THE extracts from a Parliamentary Paper regarding the Guaranteed Railways in India, which we published in our issue of the 10th instant, furnish another instance of the flagrant way the interests of this country are dealt with, in questions involving vast considerations of policy affecting the well-being of the tax-payers and population of India. A Secretary of State, the highest responsible officer under the Queen and Parliament, has given his deliberate opinion that modifications, involving the

MADRID, 12TH JULY.

The Carlist leader General Darregaray has caused several Republican prisoners to be shot, and announces his intention to carry on the war without mercy.

LONDON, 11TH JULY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been very flat.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 10⅛d. to 1s. 10¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	96
4½ per cent. do.	97¾
5½ per cent. do.	102½
Oriental Bank shares	£45
Chartered Bank shares	£14 10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£26
Hongkong and Shanghai "	£35
3 per cent. Consols, for account	92⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	96½
Bar Silver	58½

Arrivals.—Accrington and Dreadnought.

H. M. S. MODESTE, Captain Thompson, R.N., from Bombay, arrived at Singapore on the 25th ult.

MAJOR MESHAM, Assistant Quarter Master General, has returned to Bangalore from leave to England.

MR. S. E. VOIGHT has been appointed Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta during the absence of Mr. H. Reinhold.

PRINCE MIRZA MUHAMMAD HAMID ALI BAHADUR, the eldest son of the King of Oudh, died of cholera on Wednesday night. He was only 35 years old.

IT will be seen from an advertisement in our front page this morning that the Nuggur race meeting has fallen through this year for want of funds and support.

H. M. S. HART, Captain Royer, from Malta, April 14th, via Port Said, Suez, Aden, Point de Galle and Trincomalee, arrived at Penang at noon on the 20th ultimo.

FROM Deli we are glad to learn that cholera is on the decrease. On the estates of the Deli Company, out of a gang of 2,000 coolies 12 cases occurred, and of these only one ended fatally.

SURGEON-MAJOR B. TYDD, of the Royal Horse Artillery, officiates as Deputy Surgeon-General of the British Medical Service in Mysore, during the time Dr. Massy officiates as Surgeon-General.

A TELEGRAM had been received at Singapore from Port Darwin, stating that a trial crushing of 10 tons of quartz from the Union Reef, 120 miles inland, yielded 771 ounces of gold.

THE Vice-Consul for the Netherlands at Singapore has received the following telegram from Batavia dated June 21st:—"Cholera has ceased to be epidemic, and clean bills granted 7th are again granted."

MAJOR E. B. WARD is appointed to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 24th Native Infantry, in the place of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. McNair, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry.

WE learn from the *Hongkong Daily Press* that the lighthouses at Green Island and Cape D'Aguilar are progressing, and will be strong and lasting structures in solid granite. They were recently visited by H. E. the Governor, who takes considerable interest in their progress.

THE mail steamship Flintshire, chartered by the Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Company, which left Singapore on the 31st May, grounded in entering Townsville, Northern Queensland, and has since been beached, probably for repairs. Madame Arabella Goddard and the Chevalier Blondin were amongst her passengers.

GOLD has been detected in a copper mine near Roebourne, Western Australia. The quantity of the precious metal is not large, but is sufficient to materially reduce the expense of smelting the ore. The discovery has given an impetus to the copper mining industry in Western Australia, and sanguine hopes are entertained that other copper mines will also be found to yield gold as well as the baser metal.

A SERIOUS disaster has recently occurred in the Tanjong Pagar Dock, Singapore, to the ship England. The accident was due to a leak in the vessel during the temporary flooding of the dock, and her ballast being trimmed to one side, the water in the hold rushed to that side, causing her to heel over and fill. During the efforts made to right her, the tackles secured to the masts parted, and the vessel fell over on her broadside; it is impossible as yet to ascertain the extent of damage done to the ship, but it is feared it will be very serious.

THE *Times* says of the Commissioners' Report on Officers' Grievances:—It is impossible to rise from the perusal of this report without coming to the conclusion that the complaining officers, although they may not have gained all they were induced to expect, have secured an attentive hearing, careful consideration, and an award which ought to confine future discontent to those who are influenced by innate love of a grievance rather than by fair argument." The *Standard*, on the other hand, says it would be deceiving its readers if it led them to suppose that the adoption of the Commissioners' recommendations will secure a contented army.

THE *Figaro* is responsible for the following definition of the duties of a Parliamentary "whip" in England:—"The parliamentary 'whip' is a young member who spends his life in a gig whipping a thoroughbred, hence his name, and running after the members of his party when a division of any importance is expected. He pursues them at the park, at their friends' male and female, *et souvent ces recherches donnent lieu à des incidents délicats*; in short, he takes no rest until he has unearthed them and brought them down to the house. No doubt our honourables will hasten to adopt this importation. We shall give the names of the first 'whips' that may be appointed at Versailles."

THE Dutch steamer Ardjveno arrived in Penang harbour on the evening of the 13th June. The Achinese made a general attack upon the Dutch positions on the 9th June, but were repulsed with very serious loss. The Dutch had not a single man killed or wounded. The health of the troops continues unsatisfactory; the Achinese suffer likewise much from disease. Fever is very prevalent. The disturbances between Perlak and Edi are settled, and the former state has declared itself willing to acknowledge the supremacy of the Netherlands. Kertie, another important state on the East Coast, is also said to be on the point of submitting. The buildings of the settlement on Pulo Brus are progressing rapidly.

THE *Perth Inquirer* of Western Australia informs us that at the close of the pearling season when the balances were struck, the total take of pearl shells was declared to be between 260 and 270 tons. Their value on the spot is £170 per

INDIAN NEWS.

A MILITARY BARRISTER.—In the Appellate Side of the Madras High Court, on Friday, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Innes, the Advocate-General moved for the enrolment of Major Brett, Barrister-at-Law, as an Advocate of the Madras High Court. The Chief Justice was at first in doubt whether a military man, while attached to the service, could practise. Later in the day, the point was argued, and on the Advocate-General citing certain precedents, the Chief Justice expressed himself satisfied, and Major Brett was accordingly enrolled.

WEATHER.—Throughout the week the weather has been excessively monsoonish. On Tuesday evening, commencing from half-past five until eight the rain came down in perfect torrents, and in about two hours and a half no less than four inches of rain fell, and it continued to rain the whole of the night, and every day since we have had one or two heavy showers. The squalls have been frequent from the westward and N. W., but with very little wind with them. The prevailing winds have been from W. to S. W. west with dark cloudy weather almost continuous, barometer ranging about 29·75, and the thermometer 87 average. We learn that very heavy rain has fallen in the interior, and to the northward.—*Cocanada Advertiser.*

A NOVEL WAY OF KILLING A COBRA.—Last week, while some men were engaged in removing the materials of an old thatched house in Taltola, a large-sized cobra emerged from under a heap of mat rubbish and, while trying to escape, bit a goat which was tethered close by, and which expired shortly afterwards. The men, arming themselves with sticks, chased the reptile, which, to their astonishment, ran into a jar used for keeping fowls in at night, and from which, a few days previous to this, a dead fowl was taken out, evidently bitten by the cobra. While the men were engaged in thinking of the best mode of securing their victim, a passer-by suddenly picked up a piece of plank, and, covering the mouth of the jar with it, suggested that the cobra should be roasted alive. The men accepted this device of killing the reptile as a very ingenious one, and set about kindling a fire with the old materials upon which they had previously placed the jar. In a few minutes the reptile was taken out roasted.—*Englishman.*

BODELLIO & CO., THE CALCUTTA MILLINERS.—It appears that M. Amand Dollet's chief cause of insolvency has been the loss suffered by him in connection with his scheme of the Artificial Stone Company. Bodellio & Co.'s business was most profitable, but the profits of that business were swallowed up by the Stone Company. The total amount of M. Dollet's debts is Rs. 2,45,000, the bulk of which, viz., Rs. 1,94,000 is due to his cousin, M. Frederick, his Parisian agent, who used to supply him with silks. His three other creditors are Madame Moulard, who was the head manager of his establishment, to whom he was indebted in Rs. 24,000, Madam Chauris and Mademoiselle Bontemps, two of the assistants in his shop. The debts due to the three last-named creditors arose in this way:—They used to deposit portions of their salaries with M. Dollet. Madame Moulard obtained a decree from the High Court against M. Dollet and threatened him with arrest. This drove M. Dollet to seek shelter in the French settlement of Chandernagore. In the meantime, Mademoiselle Bontemps instituted a criminal charge, viz., that of criminal breach of trust against M. Dollet, though, from the argument of M. Dollet's counsel in the Insolvent Court, it would appear no criminal charge could for a moment stand against M. Dollet. This occurred while M. Dollet was at Chandernagore, and to quote the words of Mr. Evans, counsel for M. Dollet, "his wife, who had been a Miss Gervain, saw this in the papers, and was very much alarmed. In Madame Gervain's establishment there was a young lady, a Miss Hennessey, who had lately come in for a little fortune, Rs. 36,000, having won a prize in a recent Derby lottery. They were all very much put out at the idea of a criminal charge, and Miss Hennessey insisted on paying Mademoiselle Bontemps the amount of her debt, Rs. 1,600, and Mademoiselle Bontemps left Calcutta very well satisfied. This was done in the absence of M. Dollet, and when he came back, he was very much annoyed at what had taken place, as there was no doubt he was in a position to prove that there was no fear of any criminal charge, and that the money should not have been paid by Miss Hennessey. This circumstance was a very unfortunate one, but it was certain that throughout the whole of his career M. Dollet had not in any way deviated from the path of moral rectitude; and if we except the one fact of a man who had one business going into another business, which afterwards turned out unfortunate, no blame whatever could attach to him."—*Indian Mirror.*

JUSTICE AT LAST.—A very interesting case has recently been decided by the Chief Court, Punjab. One of the richest citizens of Delhi, Nawab Ziyaud-u-dowla, Physician and Minister of the late King of Delhi was suspected during the mutiny of having taken part in the rebellion. Eighteen members of his family, including sons and grandsons, were, on the re-occupation of Delhi, arrested and shot on the spot. The Nawab also was apprehended and tried, but nothing could be proved against him. He was acquitted, but was expelled from the city with his wives and children. His immense wealth was plundered, and his house, one of the palatial buildings of Delhi, was confiscated by Government. After his expulsion from Delhi, his lot was truly pitiable. The women and the little children were sometimes actually without food during the whole day. When a general amnesty was proclaimed, the Nawab returned to Delhi, but was again tried and acquitted. Part of his landed property was restored to him, and he remained in possession of some of his houses and shops for about eight months. A new Deputy Commissioner was informed that there was fresh proof of the Nawab's guilt, and the matter was reported to Government. The poor man's property was again confiscated, and he was again turned adrift into the world. For the last sixteen years petition after petition was forwarded to the Supreme Government to reconsider his case, but the Nawab failed to obtain a hearing. Even the Secretary of State turned a deaf ear to his prayer. In the meantime the condition of the Nawab, once a millionaire, was worse than that of a beggar. He begged from door to door, and was often insulted, and turned out with tears in his eyes. He was at last induced by some benevolent people to bring a suit against the Secretary of State *in forma pauperis*. No court at first would entertain his case, and it was transferred from one court to another in the province. For the last eight years a hearing could not be obtained, and the disappointment and misery of the injured man can easily be imagined. The Chief Court, Punjab, at last took up the case in its Original Jurisdiction. The judges, after giving due consideration to the evidence, oral and documentary, which the plaintiff and defendant could produce, gave a decree, with costs, in favour of the Nawab. He will also get mesne profits for six years previous to 22nd June 1872, the date of institution of the suit, and mesne profits to the date of delivery of possession. The Nawab has thus been able to obtain justice at last. He has recovered only a *very small* portion of his property, but he is extremely grateful even for this to the British authorities. This will enable the old gentleman to live, if not in affluence, at least in ease and comfort, for the remaining days of his life.—*Lucknow Times.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea 37 feet.

July—1874.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.—	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	29·625	29·611	29·651	29·694	29·663	29·589	29·534
Temperature of the Air	82·0	79·1	80·4	81·1	80·0	78·7	76·3
Wet-bulb Thermometer	77·5	77·2	77·7	78·0	77·3	77·3	75·5
Dew Point	75·9	76·5	76·8	76·9	76·3	76·7	75·3
Relative Humidity of Air	0·821	0·920	0·892	0·871	0·885	0·936	0·964
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky=cloudless=0.)	8·0	8·0	7·2	8·0	8·0	8·0	8·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ on following day	85·8	81·5	84·5	84·4	81·5	81·9	76·7
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M..	78·8	77·3	75·9	75·8	77·1	75·8	75·6
General Direction of Wind	*a*	*b*	*c*	*d*	*e*	*f*	*g*
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 367	Miles. 275	Miles. 371	Miles. 461	Miles. 569	Miles. 502	Miles. 338
Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground	In. 0·34	In. 2·06	In. 0·51	In. 0·30	In. 1·07	In. 2·61	In. 2·87

Total fall of rain between 1st Jan. and 5th July 29 inches 20 cents.

(a) WSW, W, SW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
(b) WSW, W, WSW, SSE, SW, S, WNW, W, S.
(c) SSE, S, SSW, W, WSW, SSW, SW, W.
(d) SE, SSE, WSW, SW, WSW.
(e) WSW, SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
(f) SW, WSW, SW, WSW.
(g) WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW.

THE BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA TOWN BANDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "ENGLISHMAN."

SIR,—The Calcutta public generally is always ready to poke jokes and ridicule at the failures of Bombay in getting up a Town Band. Has it ever struck any of these critics to put the comparison in a judicious and proper way? Many of these critics are perhaps not acquainted with the facts of the case, and are therefore in a manner excusable; and if you will be so good as to give this a corner in your paper, I will enlighten them by giving a few facts not perhaps generally known.

The Calcutta Town Band is more than half self-supporting (Bombay is not so fortunate), for from all the private engagements the Band undertakes, it has to give up nearly two-thirds of what is earned to the Band Committee or Fund; so that there is not so great credit due to the inhabitants of the City of Palaces for having a Band towards which the residents have for years, and from year to year, with the greatest difficulty, been induced to subscribe a small half.

Concerning the deficiencies, or inefficiencies, complained of by unwilling contributors, these, whatever they are, are not attributable to the Band, both which I will endeavour to explain also.

The Band is often out night after night on private engagements, such as weddings, balls, &c., &c, from which the men never return till the small hours in the morning, and often not "till daylight doth appear." The men at such times might be supposed to be fully entitled to some little rest, but not so. What would the public say were their band but for once not to play at the Eden Gardens? So they must go and perform anyhow. Thus, where is the time for practice to come from, and who has ever heard of any public performance, of whatever kind, without a rehearsal or practice? But this is not by any means all. Sometimes it so happens that a Blondin or a Circus arrives here, and the Band must go out to replenish the exchequer; but these engagements turn out often to be just about the time, or little previous to the time, of the Band having to play at the gardens. It comes thus to pass that but part of the Band can go to play at the gardens. Any one of the uninitiated public coming at these times to the garden thus have a good opportunity of speaking about the inefficiency of the Band, and call it a good reason (as the Editor of the *Indian Daily News* in his yesterday's issue said) for withholding their subscription. Nevertheless, they come and continue coming daily to hear the Band play; but, should the talk by any chance come on the subject of the Bombay Band, it is ludicrous to see them raising their shoulders, and looking down pityingly upon the poor Bombayites. Under such circumstances, there is not another Band in the world that would not strike work, and from many years' experience I know that military Bands both here and in Europe, after playing at a ball or anything else at night, are excused from duty the next day.

These are the vaunted deficiencies of the Calcutta Town Band, and when it is taken into consideration that this Band consists of but 24 men in all, whereas other similar Bands in England and here number from 30 to 40 and 50, and in Germany often over 100 members or performers, these subterfuges of the unwilling subscribers are nowhere.

I enclose my card to prove that I am not an idle talker, but know something of the subject I write on.

AN OLD MUSICIAN.

Calcutta, July 7, 1874.

MUSCAT.

(FROM THE "ENGLISHMAN'S" OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THERE is scarcely anything stirring in this outlandish place, and therefore you must not expect much news from me from here. However, I shall try to give you some that may be interesting.

Muscat has changed hands often, from Arabs to the Portuguese, and then to the Turks, and then to the Persians about seven years ago, and, lastly, to the Arabs back again, besides its being captured and re-captured by many Arab chiefs. It is at present in the hands of Sayyid Turki, who was once deposed and sent into exile, and who, after serious and desperate fights, regained his position. It is not long since he was in Bombay as a fugitive or a State prisoner, as it was thought advisable by the Government to keep him there as the only means of putting a stop to wars and bloodshed. While in Bombay he mixed a good deal with Europeans, and contracted many enlightened and liberal notions. He was there initiated into the mysteries and privileges of Freemasonry, though it was believed by some that he had done so under the impression that the craft, especially the heads of the Bombay and Indian Governments, who were then both Freemasons, would espouse his cause. But whatever may have been his object in taking that step, which is unprecedented among his tribe, it is to be hoped that he did not regret having done so. However, although he soon found out that Masons do not take up arms to reinstate an offspring of the desert and rocks, yet fortune soon smiled on him, and a powerful chief promised him money and arms. The usurper at the same time was unable to keep his wild tribe quiet, and instead of these petty wars being put a stop to, or even diminished, by Sayyid Turki's being out of the way, every one was against his neighbours, and great anarchy and disorder prevailed. So the Government allowed him to try once more his fortune. Sayyid Turki once more wrenched Muscat from the usurper, and has since held his ground, though not peacefully. A few days ago one of his relations, Ibrahim bin Gese, took possession of a fort called Mussna, and commenced robbing and plundering, and was raising an army to march against Muscat, but the British Resident of the Gulf cut his career short by bombarding the fort. Of course, as usual, he bolted on to some inaccessible rocks. The fort was razed to the ground. But it is reported that he has come back again and re-occupied it. Sayyid Turki is again, it appears, in trouble, and struggles hard to keep himself on his legs, but the Government, with five gun-boats cruising in the Gulf, will support him for peace and security's sake.

From the harbour the town and all its surrounding rocks and hills are perfectly barren and desolate, covered with pointed and rugged ridges of bare rocks—not a tree, not even a green leaf, can be seen as far as the eye could stretch. On the harbour side there are some houses, among which the British Residency, the Palace of the Sultan, and a few other merchants' houses and godowns, are conspicuous, affording great relief to the desolate appearance of the place. The town is behind a hill in a low place, containing about 200 houses wretchedly dirty. There are four forts on different commanding peaks of rocks. Two of them are large enough to hold a few soldiers, while the other two are mere quarters for coast-guards, which in former times, and among the Arabs even now, must be considered impregnable. They are quadrilateral-bastioned forts, with case-mates under the ramparts. The entrance is to be effected by first getting into a lower bastion, and then going up a number of steps zigzag. Most parts of them could only admit one man at a time.

The people are mostly Arabs. But there are a great many Indians and Persians also in Muscat. The negroes or slaves are very numerous, and there are also some of mixed blood—being negroes by the mother. The Arabs don't give their daughters to the negro, but keep a negro female as concubine.

The harbour has a holiday appearance when the mail steamer arrives. There are generally one or two of H.M.'s gun-boats, and the Sultan's pretty gun-boat, presented to him by the Queen, on these waters.

The Arabs, as a class, are jolly and easy-going set of people, affable, and full of jokes.

Bunder Abass, or Abassy as it is called by the natives, is the first Persian town one has to visit in this Gulf. It is a small unimportant town, and nothing meets the stranger's eyes but dirt, filth, narrow crooked lanes and bazars, and wretched-looking houses. It is, moreover, very unhealthy, especially to Europeans. There are some remnants or ruins of buildings immortalizing the Portuguese possession of the place. It is, as usual, quite barren, and all the hills around it, too, are the same. As I shall have to give a description of the people and the manners and customs of Persia in my future letters, I may pass by Bunder Abass.

Bushire is another Persian seaport on the Gulf. It is pleasantly situated on a small peninsula, and presents a very good view from the sea. But harbour it has none, the ships being obliged to anchor a long way off.

The climate of Bushire is much hotter than the interior of Persia, and during the months of August and September it gets almost unbearably hot and sultry. There are several good buildings, among which are the British, Turkish, and Dutch Residencies, the Telegraph Offices, the Persian Foreign Agent's house, and a few others facing the sea. The generality of the rest of the houses are bad and tottering. The roads are from 3 to 8 feet wide, irregular and crooked; but they are pretty clean. The style of the Persian houses is all alike. The better class of them contains two court-yards; the outer one is for guests and visitors, as the females are in purdah. It contains two or more platforms of sizes, and some rooms, called mehmankhana, or guest-rooms, stable, servants' quarters, godowns, and so forth. The inner court-yard is for the females, and it is a sort of *sanctum sanctorum*, even for the relations of the husbands or wives, excepting the fathers and brothers of the latter; those of the former could go, but not often or familiarly. When the ladies go out, they must have closed palanquins or carriages to go in, but the poorer ones throw black veils all over their bodies, covering them as far as their ankles, and thinner veils on their faces, so as just to enable them to see their path, and not to be seen. But the old or the poorest among them (and it is remarkable that there are very few good-looking among the latter) keep their faces partially open, and cover them only when some big people pass the road. The veils used by the women here are not like those used in Egypt. They all, except the poorest, wear socks made in the country, which are shorter and thicker than the socks made in Europe. The men too, wear socks. Some of our servants wear socks, and look very smart.

The Persian deals with his wives just as with his horses or mules. When he marries a girl, she becomes his property. She must not see or be seen by any one. She has no will or wish of her own. So long as she is agreeable and obedient to her lord, she remains his wife; but as soon as she displeases him, even in trifling matters, he has the power to divorce her, and send her adrift whenever he pleases. It requires no ceremony, no applying to the court or showing cause. With all these restrictions there are very few among them whose moral character would bear close scrutiny. The poor negro women, most of whom are slaves, try to imitate their Persian sisters by going about with veils on their faces. It is very amusing to see them in this style, for they generally keep their faces open, and their faces vie with their black veils in blackness. Most of the men do nothing but go to the places where rewzas are said, and cry like children (rewza is the illustrative account of the martyrdom of Hassan and Husain in the field of Karbela). It is a wonder how they credit these stories, and cry to hear them. I hear them every day from all the corners of my house almost the whole day.

Trade is very slack here—everything is dull. This year there is great plenty. Wheat is being largely exported to England. The cotton crop is good, and the cultivators are looking up. The fruits came down from the interior, especially from Shiraz; but they are not yet in season.

The roads from here to Shiraz seem to be most difficult and risky, especially four stages, which are full of hills, and the passengers have to cross many dangerous and precipitous passes and mountains. It is in these four stages that the caravans are often looted, and many lives lost. A few days ago the baggage of Captain Napier was attacked in one of these passes (he himself being behind) by about 200 of these brigands. There were about thirty men with the baggage, three of whom were Afghans, also some guards. As soon as the robbers fired upon the party, they all bolted, with the exception of three brave Kabullis, who stood their ground, and fought manfully against the 200 robbers, who were most of them on foot. They wounded several of the brigands, but were ultimately overpowered, and the baggage plundered, but that not before one of the three was killed, and one wounded. The robbers were disappointed in finding no cash, and by the time Captain Napier and his party reached the place, the robbers were all off. Stringent measures were soon taken by the Shah; scouts were sent all over the place, and some of the robbers were caught with part of the property. It is supposed that the robbers had come upon a wrong party. They thought that an Indian nawab was passing that road with a large amount of cash, and they accordingly collected in unusually large force to carry off the treasure. Since then the road has been safe, especially since the new Governor, Hissamu Sultan, the uncle of the present Shah, came to Shiraz. This Governor is said to be very able and energetic, and the terror he has inspired in the robbers and the brigands is so great that they leave any province of which he is the Governor, and go to other provinces. He has already created a great sensation by capturing the whole of the band that attacked Captain Napier's party, and recovering the rest of the plundered property. This is a great thing, and the merchants seem to feel a sort of relief at the improved state of this road, which, in fact, is the main trunk road.

There is some rumour that the project of a railway from Bushire to Teheran is entirely given up, and that the tools and plant brought by Baron Reuter are being sold. This is most unfortunate for this fine but benighted country. The Shah's visit to Europe has produced no good result, as far as the country is concerned. He wishes to introduce many improvements, but he is powerless. His late Grand Vizier, perhaps the most enlightened and able statesman in Persia, was through the pernicious and baneful influence of the Mullas, obliged to resign, and is now the Foreign Minister. The priesthood is the same, whether they be the Mullas of the Persians or the Pope; and his crew are all alike opposed to improvement and any kind of reform, which they call innovation, and as being calculated to destroy their religion. They work on the credulity of their illiterate votaries by thus identifying their own interests with the interests of their religion.

The Bushirites are not so bigoted as the generality of the Persians in the interior, as they come more in contact with the Europeans. There are a great number of Indians scattered all over this part of the country, especially in the sea-coast towns, knowing full well that so long as the flags of H.B.M.'s gun-boats move on the waters of the Gulf, they are quite safe. In the event of any of the British subjects being robbed or in any way harmed, the vigilant Resident immediately makes a demand upon the Persian Government. The Governor of the place, where the robbery or the injury has taken place, as the case may be, is ordered to find out the culprits and punish them. Find them out he must, else he will lose his place, and probably his head too. What does he do? He picks out some men who may be troublesome or obnoxious to him as scapegoats, and saddles up the charge on them, right or wrong, and punishes them. His Government is satisfied, the Resident is satisfied, the robbers go scot-free, and the Governor is rewarded for his ability. This is the way business is conducted in this part of the world. To-day I hear that a village about three miles from here has been plundered in broad daylight by a large band of brigands, and some sheep, oxen, and donkeys carried off. This is supposed to have been done by the late collector of taxes of that village, who has been dismissed by the Governor. He is trying this dodge to prove the incapacity of the new collector, who is also responsible for the security of the village and its surroundings. The Governor—who is also a Prince—is gone to Shiraz to meet the new Governor there, as Bushire has been annexed to Shiraz. The Governor's son, about 20 years old, is at present acting for his father.

The revenue of this place is estimated at ten lakhs of rupees annually. About a lakh is collected from town import duty, and about a kran from each male entering the city. The police-tax is very light and partial. About 2 annas a month is levied upon each, shop and that is all—nothing upon the houses. I suppose that householders are expected to take care of themselves and of their houses; only the shops are left to the protection of the police. The Jews are made to pay a special tax, and this is a long and time-honoured practice all over Persia, and, in fact, wherever the followers of Muhammad are in power. Formerly the same tax used to be taken from the Armenians and the Parsis, or *Gubes*, as they are called here. But the Armenians through the influence and support of the Russian Ambassador at Teheran, and the Parsis through the Parsi Panchayat or community of Bombay, are both freed from this baneful operation. The Armenians are fast raising themselves to the level of the Europeans by adopting European costume and manners. The Parsis are very few, and are getting on tolerably. But the poor Jews are still miserably treated; they are most of them poor.

We have the Burmese Embassy among us, going to Teheran. They are well received by the authorities here. They will have 50 infantry and 30 cavalry as an escort to take them safe to Shiraz. They travel at the expense of the Shah. They are said to have letters and presents to the Shah from the King of Burmah, and also the same to the Emperor of Russia. They must look sharp, if they are going to Russia, to reach there before the cold season, otherwise they will all be frozen to death, I am afraid. They are looked upon as curiosities by the people here. This was anticipated by the authorities as on their landing a strong guard of honour was sent to escort them to the house provided for them, with strict orders not to allow people to flock round them. I believe there will be great excitement at the other large cities they enter, especially at Teheran.

The British Resident is living at his summer house, about seven miles from here. He came into town the other day to call on the Burmese Embassy. There are 60 sipahis and 60 troops here from Bombay, and the gun-boat Hugh Rose attached to the Residency.

The English population number about 20, but there are a great many Indians here who claim protection from the Resident. Four steamers visit here regularly every month from Bombay and Busra, and one direct from Europe, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Co. who lately braved the opposition line of steamers, and are now the sole masters of it. Their agents here are Messrs. Gray, Paul, and Co., who at the same time do a very large business here as well as at Shiraz, Ispahan, Busora, and Baghdad. The safest way for visitors and others to carry their money through Persia is to take bills from this firm, and let the people know that they carry nothing with them worth plundering. The robbers have already learnt that they have no chance of getting any valuable loot from the Feringhis, while, on the other hand, they stand every chance of being popped down by their revolvers, and therefore leave them alone as dangerous and unprofitable customers.

The natives here are respectful and courteous to the Feringhis, whom they look upon as superior to themselves; but their pernicious religion does not permit them to come any closer, though in private most of them make no objection to take a glass of sharab.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

JAPAN.

(*Overland China Mail.*)

SOME cutting criticism on the share taken in getting up the Formosa Expedition by the U. S. Minister to Yedo and General Le Gendre appears in the *Japan Mail*.—It is stated that Kido, late Vice-Ambassador with Iwakura's Embassy, has been assassinated.—All restrictions upon the export of silkworms' eggs have been removed.—An account of the tour of the late Embassy round the world is being published by the Government.—The Japanese talk of "colonizing" Formosa when they have taken it.—There is no public news of importance.

CHINA.

The war in Formosa appears to be vigorously pushed by the Japanese, while there is authentic information that the Chinese are about to make them withdraw. Shên Pao Chên, formerly Governor of Kiangsi, has been appointed to negotiate with the Japanese Commander-in-Chief, with instructions to use threats if diplomacy fails. It is stated that the Viceroy of Fuhkien is in disgrace for allowing the Japanese to land on Chinese soil without making any effort to prevent them.—The Agamemnon, the first of the ten steamers, grounded in the river after leaving Hankow, but finally succeeded in getting off on the 28th ult. She is now reported as having passed Singapore on the 10th.—It is said that the French Minister has approved the action of the Consul-General at Shanghai in reference to the late riot.—The Ningpo men concerned in the riot have been punished by flogging.—An explosion of gun powder took place at the powder-mills near Shanghai on the 30th ult. One man was killed and several injured. The machinery was unhurt.—The Chinese are constructing enormous fortifications about 15 miles above Taku.—The banditti have disappeared from the neighbourhood of Newchwang.—Mr. Mayer's long expected "Biographical Dictionary" has been published.—Advance sheets of Dr. S. W. Williams' new Dictionary have been circulated.—A new edition of Mr. Wade's, *Tzu erh chi* is to be issued shortly.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO.

It is rumoured that a new line of steamers will be started to run from Hongkong to Foochow.—The Postmaster-General proceeds in a few days on an inspection of the Post-Offices in China and Japan.—The lighthouses at the entrance of Hongkong harbour are being rapidly proceeded with.—Mr. Russell, junior police magistrate, returned on the 14th.—The chairman of the Great Northern Telegraph Company has addressed a letter to this journal regarding criticism on the cables of the company.—The Waising lottery has been finally stopped at Canton.—A meeting of the Indo-Chinese Sugar Company was held on the 15th, when some strong opinions as to the prospects of the company were expressed by a shareholder present.—Mr. F. Douglas, Superintendent of the Hongkong Gaol, died on the 17th inst., much respected and regretted by the colony generally.—The report of the Commission upon the Chinese Customs Blockade of the port is in the hands of the Government. It is not proposed to publish it just yet, but vigorous action will be taken by our authorities.—The prosecution of the *Satsuma* mutineers has been abandoned, as witnesses cannot be obtained.

A HEAVY storm swept over Shanghai on Sunday afternoon the 6th June. Beginning from the north it travelled round the compass, the greatest strength of the gale being from the south. The rain fell in a perfect deluge, with large hailstones, the whole driven with such force by the wind as to constitute a blinding sheet of spray, through which objects could not be seen at twenty yards distance. The squall was attended with fatal consequence s on the river, where a yacht was upset and two men drowned. The streets were half flooded; and in the country a good many cotton plants were washed bodily out of the ground, and deposited in the furrows. Some trees were blown down, and leaves and sprigs were torn off and whirled frantically into space. In a couple of hours the air was clear again, and much cooler than before the outburst, but the weather did not at once become settled, as occasional peals of thunder, threats of further rain and gusts of wind testified. About ten p. m. the thunder resumed, and very heavy rain again fell. The weather cleared on Monday morning, but was cooler.—*North China Herald.*

THE WAR IN FORMOSA.

(*North China Herald.*)

LANGKIAOU, 21st May.

LANGKIAOU, where the Japanese are encamped, is a small plain one or two square miles in extent and surrounded by hills, on the West Coast of Formosa, about ten miles from the South Cape, and forty miles from Takow. There are a few Chinese villages in it. Communication with the North is generally by junk, as the path through the hills is not safe from attack.

The Japanese have lately been busily occupied in changing the position of their camp. The old one was on an open level plain that answered capitally till the rain began to fall, when the unfortunate soldiers found themselves sleeping literally in water. The new camp is on a line of sand hills nearer the shore, and less regular, but far more healthy and comfortable. In spite of the work and the rain, a few small parties have managed to get away into the bush to try their breech-loaders on the savages. Two or three men have thus fallen on both sides. On one occasion such a large party of savages jumped out upon six Japanese that they had to run, leaving one of their number on the ground. His head now decorates some savage hut. Let us hope that it will be the only trophy of the kind that the savages will gain in the war. The tribe against whom proceedings are carried on are supposed to be the actual murderers of the Lewchewans, and are called the Bawtan, or the "peony" savages.

There are two American officers here, Commodore Cassell and Colonel Wasson. Such at least is the rank which they bear while serving the Japanese. They seem to have had hitherto, in an unofficial way, the general direction of the expedition; and, unless they belie their reputation, they will do good service in the war. These two gentlemen the other day went unattended by an escort to a neighbouring savage village to see the chief. It had been agreed that they should meet in the open country; but the savages not appearing, the officers went on to the village. This was an act requiring more nerve and real courage than some dashing exploit on the battle-field. A peaceable arrangement was made, which included all the villages South of Langkiaou, except one, which is to be punished for some act of hostility.

22nd May.

This morning early, the later sleepers among us were awakened by a salute of several guns. This announced the arrival of General Saigo, the Commander-in-Chief of the expedition. He came in the Delta, which also brought 1,200 troops. A Japanese gunboat came in at the same time, and an hour or two afterwards the Shaftesbury, with 600 soldiers, raising the number to about 2,500. 3,000 are expected in all. The Delta is said to have been bought standing, with her fittings and stores, and apparently officers as well; for they are all on board, though a new captain commands her. A fine Chinese corvette, the Yang Woo, and a small gunboat, have also come in, bringing three Chinese Mandarins from Taiwanfoo to visit the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. With the four Japanese vessels and H. M. S. Hornet, which have been here for some days there are, therefore, ten steamers anchored together in the bay.

A small party of troops bivouacked last night in the mountains, about four miles away. Early this afternoon two men were seen coming in wounded. At the same time about one hundred men hurried off to take part in the fighting. They were in irregular detachments, apparently without any officers. They went along at a half run, as eager and delighted as possible. Many of them were carrying their two-handed swords as well as rifles. The swords are awkward enough for scrambling through the bush; but the Japanese cannot bear to leave them behind, hoping that some time or other they may come up with the savages. If they do, there will be fearful work. It is a common sight to see men employing their leisure moments in sharpening and re-sharpening their sabres or sword bayonets. They think breech-loaders are excellent weapons for fighting at a distance, but they have a most bloodthirsty longing for hand-to-hand work.

23rd May.

We hear this morning that the result of yesterday's fight was fifteen savages and six Japanese killed on the spot. A visit to the hospital showed ten wounded men there, one, and perhaps two, mortally hurt. The Japanese brought in all their men who were killed, and cut off and carried back the heads of the savages, which however were immediately buried. One of the savages killed was a chief, and in his pouch was found a quantity of percussion caps, but he was fighting with a matchlock! The work was severe. The savages generally waited under cover, rising up suddenly and firing first, and then running away to take up a fresh position. In one place a slight stockade was erected across a ravine, and a stand was made there. The Japanese are extremely brave. The only fault to be found with them is that they are too regardless of their own lives, preferring to rush in rather than to adopt the savage tactics, and make the most of the cover.

The Chinese inhabitants are both delighted and astonished at this slaughtering of their enemies. They are on excellent terms with the Japanese, who, with equal justice and wisdom, pay well for everything they want. The Chinese do not well understand the big copper coins, but thoroughly appreciate the new silver currency.

The Chinese Mandarins came on shore to-day at noon to see the Commander-in-Chief. They were received by a guard of honour of two hundred soldiers. The visit was very short. It is not known what passed. The Mandarins were not of sufficiently high rank for the Japanese to be willing to discuss anything of importance with them; and probably not much took place beyond an interchange of compliments.

We are having a sample of Formosa weather. In the morning, though the sea was quiet, still there was surf which rendered care necessary in landing. This afternoon, in an incredibly short space of time, such a sea has got up that the two small gunboats are rolling almost gunwales under, and communication between the shore and the ships is a matter of real difficulty. C

THE WRECK OF THE BRITISH ADMIRAL.

(Melbourne Argus, June 15.)

The ship British Admiral, from Liverpool to Melbourne, was wrecked at King's Island on the 23rd May, and 79 lives out of 88 on board were lost. The British Admiral was a new iron vessel, 1,800 tons burthen, belonging to the British Shipowners' Association, and was consigned to Messrs. James Service and Co., of this city. Her captain was James Randolph Taylor, who had on previous occasions made voyages to this port. The British Admiral left Liverpool on the 23rd May, with 49 passengers and 39 of a crew. The passengers were:—Saloon: Messrs. Nicholson and O'Grady. Second Cabin: Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. R. Burkett, Godfrey Yeilding, Hunt, Nosworthy, G. Allan, Wm. Lawton, Andresen, Cantarowitch, and Stewarte. Steerage: Mrs. Dale, Miss Lizzie Dale, Miss Tilly Dale, Miss Maggie Dale, Miss Mary Treahy, Miss Mary Conly, Miss Lizzie Conly, Mr. Wm. Conly, sen., Mr. Wm. Conly, jun., Mr. and Mrs. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Ellen Hayes, Mr. John Hayes, Messrs. Wm. Murphy, Boland, Wm. Pierce, Geo. Brooks, John Rice, John M'Garry, Thos. Allely, John Neville, Owen Hughes, Wm. Hughes, Wm. Hawkins, Wm. Miller, Robt. Hart, Dahlberger, Edouard Varbourg, David Keys, John Harold, and Thos. Jones.

After leaving the Mersey, heavy weather from the eastward was experienced until the ship was clear of the land, and a smart run was made to the latitude of Madeira. The N.E. trades were shortly afterwards fallen in with, and were carried well to the southward, the S.E. trades being picked up about 2 deg. north. These trade winds were also favourable, and the ship made such a good course that great anticipations were indulged in of making a rapid passage out. After losing the S.E. trades, however, some dirty weather was experienced until after passing the meridian of the Cape of Good Hope. Captain Taylor evidently did not intend to run his easting down in a very high latitude, as he kept well to the northward, and at the time of year necessarily met with some heavy weather. He was compelled to heave the ship to when off St. Paul's Island, and during this time she shipped some very heavy seas, which it is believed somewhat disturbed the chronometers. That was the impression of Captain Taylor, who during the remainder of the voyage made observations at every possible opportunity in order to correct the chronometers. For some days before the wreck the weather was too thick to take a meridian observation, and it may therefore be surmised that Captain Taylor was unable to get the exact latitude of the vessel, and being somewhat to the southward of his reckoning, brought his ship in too close proximity to King's Island. There is no doubt, however, that he thought he had plenty of seaway in front of him, as on Friday, May 22, when the first watch was called, from 8 p.m. to midnight, the ship was running under two lower topsails, reefed foresail fore topmast staysail, and main staysail, the wind being on the starboard quarter, and the course somewhat to the northward of east. At midnight on the 23rd May, when the watch was changed, nothing was seen of land, but there was a man on the look-out on the forecastle. About half-past 12 o'clock, the chief officer, who was looking over the lee side, saw the loom of the land ahead. He at once called all hands, ordered the watch to "haul out the spanker," and put the helm down to bring her round. The ship came quickly round before the spanker was set, and the mainsail and mizentopsail, together with the jib and maintopmast staysail, were at once put on her in order to claw her off the land. She had not been standing on her new course five minutes when the look-out man (Thos. Crowan) sang out "Breakers ahead." The captain was by this time on deck, but before he could give any orders the ship struck heavily, and for a few minutes it was expected that the masts would go by the board in consequence of the manner in which they swayed to and fro. Up to this time the passengers had been totally unacquainted with any possibility of danger, but the severe shock of the ship striking brought them rushing on deck, and a most heartrending scene occurred. There were several women on board—one of whom was far advanced in pregnancy—together with many young girls, and the screams and prayers for rescue from these were appalling. The women and children had congregated on the poop, and were clinging to the mizen rigging within few minutes of the ship striking, having been awakened from their sleep by the shock. The Captain and mate at once gave orders to "Clear away the boats." Mr. Baker (thechief officer) at the same time ran towards the cabin for the purpose of getting an axe in order to cut away the masts if necessary. The third mate (Mr. M'Ewan), who had been confined to his cabin for the last fortnight with fever, hearing the shock, rushed on deck, and, seeing the land close to, at once seized some clothing and took his station on the quarter-deck. The carpenter had in the meantime sounded the pumps, and was reporting to the captain at the time the men were clearing away the boats. There was no hurry or confusion, but, according to orders, the starboard watch went to the forward boats, the port watch clearing away the after boats. The forward boats were secured on top of the house on deck, and the first attempt was made to cast loose the gigs. The first and third mates, together with several seamen, cut the lashings loose and tried to launch the boat, but as the ship rolled heavily at the time, the gig fell between the bulwarks and the house on deck and was smashed. At the same moment a heavy sea swept across the 'midships of the vessel, and the chief officer, together with several seamen, were drowned. The third officer, seeing the sea coming, made a run for the fore-rigging, and together with a couple of seamen who followed his example, managed to secure their escape. The next sea that came on board swept away the mizenmast, and with it the crowd of passengers who had taken to the poop and were clinging to the mizen rigging. Heavy seas continued to sweep across the ill-fated vessel, and a few minutes afterwards the mainmast went over the side. The effect of the heavy sea now began to tell, as the decks showed signs of bursting, and without any great delay those individuals who were clinging on to the fore rigging found themselves washed away by a heavy sea that nearly swamped them; they had scarcely relieved themselves from this sea when the ship slipped off the rock and went into deep water. The third mate and some others managed to secure some timber which had floated out of the hold, and made towards the shore. This was a matter of difficulty, but, trusting to the tide and current, they managed, after considerable bruising and knocking about among the rocks, to secure a footing on dry land. At this time they were wet, cold, and bruised, but as they found that they had timber, and that some provisions and cargo had been floated ashore, they managed to provide some accommodation for themselves. A cask of spirits was washed ashore, and this was found most useful. The rescued crew having rested on Sunday, on the next morning made a start down the coast in order to ascertain whether there was any one living on the island. On their way they saw several dead bodies, but upon reaching Currie Harbour they found a hunter named M'Pherson stopping there, who gave them every assistance. They also found with him one of their companions named Cunningham, who had managed to escape from the wreck.

The names of the rescued crew and passengers are—the third officer, Mr. Charles Wm. M'Ewan; Cunningham, A.B.; Baker, A.B.; Wagard, A.B.; and Davison, O.S.; Mr. O'Grady, saloon passenger; David Keys, Thomas Jones, and John Harold, steerage passengers. The survivors were treated with every attention by the hunters who live on the island, and a ketch called the Kangaroo, which was at the island crayfishing, brought them on to Melbourne. The intelligence of the disaster caused a profound sensation in Melbourne, and the Government despatched the steamer Pharos to the scene of the wreck to ascertain whether there were any other survivors. The crew of the Pharos made an examination of the island in the neighbourhood of the wreck, but could discover no traces of any of the passengers or crew that were saved. Some bodies that were washed on shore were buried. Inquiry into the loss of the vessel was held by the Navigation Board, which came to the following decision:—

The official court of inquiry held at Melbourne on the 2nd and 3rd days of June, 1874, having carefully considered the evidence of the survivors, returns the following decision:—

"1. That there is no direct evidence to satisfy the court as to the causes which led to the loss of the ship British Admiral on King's Island on the morning of the 23rd ult.

"2. There is evidence to show that a meridian altitude of the sun had been taken the day previously.

"3. There is also evidence to show that a heavy sea struck the ship off St. Paul's, which was supposed to have affected the rates of the chronometers.

"Taking the above facts into consideration, the court is of opinion that the stranding of the ship is probably due to an error in longitude.

"In justice, however, to the memory of the captain and officers, it is right that the court should record that the evidence shows they were careful and attentive to their duties during the voyage."

The wreck has since been sold by auction to Mr. S. Gardiner for £2,100.

The Government steamer Pharos arrived in the bay at a late hour on Saturday night, June 6, from her voyage to the scene of the wreck of the iron clipper ship British Admiral on King's Island. The voyage was a rough, and at times a dangerous one, as the western coast of the island is most rugged and bleak. It is fenced in by reefs and sunken rocks from Cape Wickham Light down to Fitzmaurice Bay, near its southern extremity, and it is only at one or two places that a landing can be effected, and then only in fine weather. Although Captain Anderson, of the Pharos, has not been successful in finding any more survivors from the wrecked ship, some little good has been done in decently interring the remains of six more unfortunates, whose bodies were found lying on various parts of the coast, and in proving that there are no more shipwrecked persons remaining on the island. Those who visited King's Island on Thursday and Friday last will not soon forget the sight they witnessed as they scrambled along the coast. For 15 or 16 miles the rocks and sands were strewn with the *debris* of the cargo, a large portion of which consisted of beer and tobacco. At intervals, along the only sandy beach, a small piece of plank, placed upright, marked out the place where some unfortunate being had found his or her last resting place. Among the rocks at one portion of the coast, two bodies, those of a man and a woman, were seen. These were recovered and buried, and about two miles below the principal scene of the wreck three more bodies were found on the sand, and also decently interred. Much of the cargo thrown up by the sea was undamaged.

The wreck of the British Admiral has been one of the worst that has happened on our coast since the loss of the steamer Admella. King's Island and especially the western coast, has had an unenviable notoriety in the way of wrecks, but fortunately the majority of them have been unattended with loss of life. Since the year 1830 there have only been two wrecks on the western coast where the loss of life has exceeded that of the British Admiral. In 1830 the Neva was wrecked on the western part of the island, and 300 lives were sacrificed and in 1843 the Catarequi was wrecked some 10 miles below where the British Admiral was lost, and 414 human beings then met with a watery grave. Since that time five vessels (exclusive of the British Admiral) have come to grief on the western side of the island, and all within a length of six miles. These have been—the Brahmin in 1854, when seven lives were lost; the Maypole, in 1855, when three lives were lost; the Aurora, in 1865, when one life was lost; the Waterwitch in 1866, and the Netherby in the same year. In the two latter cases no lives were lost. To this long list of disasters the British Admiral has to be added, with the loss of 79 lives. This should be sufficient to show the Governments of Victoria and Tasmania that the present light at Cape Wickham on the northern point of the island is quite insufficient as a guide to masters of ships bound to Melbourne or through Bass's Straits, especially if their chronometers are in any way defective, as was the case with the British Admiral. A powerful light is urgently needed on some portion of the western coast. This has long been urged by seafaring men, and it is to be hoped that the subject will at once be taken into consideration. There are three points on the coast that would be suitable for the erection of the light, viz., the Waterwitch Point, Point Netherby, or the outlying point of Fitzmaurice Bay.

King's Island is about 45 miles long by 15 miles in breadth, and is in most parts covered with a dense scrub, with occasional patches of open country. It abounds with kangaroo and wallaby, the hunting of which for the sake of the skins constitutes the support of about 10 men. Among the rocks lining the west coast are to be found plenty of fish, and a few small craft occasionally run across from Melbourne to secure a cargo. Crayfish are abundant. At the Cape Wickham lighthouse there are stationed the families of the lighthouse keeper and his assistants, and these constitute the whole population of the island.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

CHANGES CAUSED BY IMPROVEMENT IN FIRE-ARMS.

(Army and Navy Gazette.)

In a former article we endeavoured to point out the fallacy of expecting that any radical change in the manner of taking troops into battle would arise from the recent improvements in fire-arms. It is evident, however, that some course of action is necessary to meet the requirements which have sprung from these improvements. We believe that attention should be directed, not so much to changes of system, either great or small, as to corresponding improvements in the means of instruction provided for the Army. We all recognise the advantages of education in every pursuit in life; and have little reason to doubt that in the case of soldiers, whenever any exceptional success has been gained, it will be found on examination that the troops which composed the Army that gained the success had previously been subjected, either by accident or design, to a more severe course of instruction and training than was usual at the time. The conquest of Asia was, to a very great extent, the result of the extraordinary care bestowed on the Macedonian forces by Philip. The one thing that preserved Rome from destruction at the hands of Hannibal was the unusal attention she paid to the instruction, not only of the Army as a whole, but to that of each individual soldier. The very name of the Roman Army is derived from a word which means "to train thoroughly." In modern days we have remarkable examples of the result of previous training, and none more so than that of the Seven Years' War. It is also worthy of observation that none of the celebrated captains have ever effected a radical change in military formations. The alterations of Frederick were all undertaken with a view to secure rapidity and precision of movement. At the head of a small State in the centre of Europe, and surrounded by enemies, it became of the last importance to him to make the most of his disposible forces. He, therefore, simplified his system so as to obtain the greatest rapidity possible, and the most perfect co-operation of the three arms. The fire of his Infantry was more accurate and rapid than had been previously experienced; he was the first to organise Horse Artillery; and he gave the proper action to his Cavalry, namely, the charge at full speed. It is only in the study of military history that the principles of war are to be discovered. The campaigns of leaders like Hannibal, Frederick, Wellington, and Napoleon, furnish us with a series of actions, the success of which can be deduced from the application of a few great and unchangeable principles. But in the case of each leader the student must observe that there is a different interpretation of those principles, which is suggested by surrounding circumstances. Hannibal, for example, comes in contact with a people whose courage is of the very highest quality, but who are likewise very ignorant of strategy. The Carthaginian's chief turn of mind is a subtle audacity, and accordingly subtlety and audacity characterise his application of the principles of war. Every circumstance likely to occur during the expedition has evidently been deeply studied by him; the character of the Romans, their relations to their allies, and the Gaulish tribes; their system of fighting, and the configuration of the country. The state of affairs in which Frederick was placed was altogether different; and, accordingly, we have a different interpretation of the great principles. The chief offensive weapon was the fire-arm and consequently the ground occupied was much more extensive, and on this account, and because the enemy was better acquainted with strategy and accustomed to reconnoitring, ambushes such as those practised by Hannibal were out of the question. Frederick relied not so much on the strategical ignorance of his enemy as upon the superior organisation of his troops, and the consequent rapidity of his manœuvres, by which he hoped to turn the enemy's forces by placing his whole Army on one of their flanks. This operation he executed with great skill and complete success at the battle of Leuthen. In Spain, again, we have another example of a different application of the principles. Wellington is opposed by the victorious troops of the Empire, led by Generals whose reputations are second only to that of Napoleon himself; troops trained in manœuvring and inured to war in repeated campaigns over all Europe. What method is to be adopted here? Hannibal's method, or Frederick's? Neither would be of the slightest use. All kinds of operations are known to the French, and have been practised by them. Nevertheless, the great English General is not one moment at a loss what to do. He has experienced the qualities of British troops in India, and knows well what can be done will them. The geographical configuration, the mountainous nature of Spain and Portugal, are known to him. He had observed the remarkable characteristic always displayed by the French troops in their attack; namely, the impetuosity of their change—a result of their excitable, enthusiastic temperament, and on these grounds he decided upon the course to be pursued. And this course he adhered to from the first day he landed in Portugal, and carried it out with astonishing perseverance in spite of vast obstacles and discouragement, till his efforts were crowned with success. His object was to devise such means as would depress the ardour of the French attack, and then enable him to attack in turn when the enemy was thus dispirited. He saw that the mountainous nature of the Peninsula would afford him strategical positions which would be very difficult of attack, and he concluded that if these positions were occupied by troops of such acknowledged coolness and self-possession as those of the British Army, they would be impregnable. In each position, from Torres Vedras to the time he crossed the Pyrenees, he and his Army sat down, as it were, rooted themselves like the oaks of the forest. Against these formidable positions the splendid warriors of France hurled themselves with all the characteristic bravery and ardour of their nation, and heroically sacrificed their lives in the desperate struggle for victory. But nothing could surmount the obstacles arrayed against them. On the whole, the Peninsular war affords one of the most instructive lessons in military history. Napoleon was the greatest strategist that ever existed. Like Frederick he had reduced his system almost to perfection. It was supposed that his application of the principles of war, founded upon a deep study of the campaigns of all the great masters, could not be equalled. He had reached, as it were, the acme of the science. Yet, see what happens. Another leader sees clearly that a counter-system in accordance with the great principles of war can be devised; and he applies it with success. From all this the military student will perceive that an exact imitation of any previous operation is impossible in war and is almost certain to fail of success against a skilful foe. Hence the utter worthlessness of a multitude of military writings, all composed without due consideration of this subject. Hence the necessity for caution in receiving opinions not sanctioned by practical experience in war. On the other hand, the three examples we have adduced undoubtedly prove that no opinion is final; and knowing this, we think the best means of satisfying the requirements of the improved arms is, what we have already mentioned, namely, a corresponding improvement in instruction and training, so that the greatest possible amount of intelligence may be brought to bear on this important subject.

THE OUTRAGE UPON THE BRITISH VICE CONSUL AT SAN JOSE DE GUATEMALA.

We have been favoured with the following interesting description of the outrage upon Mr. Magee, and the motives actuating the perpetrators:—

An outrage unequalled, I believe, in the history of this century, has just been committed upon the person of Mr. John Magee, the British vice-consul at the port of San Jose de Guatemala. This gentleman is the owner of the only commission house in that port, and as there is no other port of any importance in the Republic almost all the imports and exports of the country pass through his hands. Of these imports and exports about seven-tenths are British property, so that it can easily be seen how important the position is (not only in respect to the merchants of Guatemala, but also to British interests) which is filled by the above-named gentleman. For some years before Mr. Magee bought the commission business spoken of above a systematic series of robberies had been carried on by the government officials and others in the port, and commerce and the steamship company had suffered very severely in consequence. One of Mr. Magee's first acts after buying the business was to put an effectual stop to these depredations, and this he was enabled to do by the cheerful co-operation of the then newly-appointed agent for the steam-ship company, a Mr. Moncrieff, likewise a British subject. The officials and others, who found the sources from which they drew their ill-gotten gains cut off vowed vengeance on the Englishmen in the port in general, and against Messrs. Magee and Moncrieff in special. The leader of this party was a ruffian called Carlos Bulnes, a man of the very worst antecedents, who had been appointed to the office of chief of the custom-house by the intercst of one of the ministers who is connected with his family. This shameless individual actually declared that before the arrival of the two Englishmen he had made as much as a thousand pounds a quarter, his salary being about forty pounds a month, but that since their coming he had made nothing. Taking advantage of the appointment of a new military commandant, a man named Gonzales, they determined to make an endeavour to get rid of the two Englishmen, and so be enabled to resume their stealings. This Gonzales belongs to a class of men who are to be met with only in Central America, and are the produce of the almost weekly revolutions which take place in these pettifogging Republics. Originally a common soldier in General Prim's army, he deserted from his regiment while in Mexico, and became a bandit. Finding this line of life not exactly to his taste, he left it and became a Revolutionist, a profession which in these countries is only one step removed from his former one. On the incoming of the present so-called Liberal government he, having displayed some brute courage, was rewarded by a colonel's commission, and finally by being appointed to the chief military command in the Port of San Jose. One of his first acts in that capacity was to ill-use in a barbarous manner a young man who was serving as clerk and bookkeeper in the Agency House, and who was a native of one of the neighbouring Republics. Another was to seize the justice of the port and its surrounding district, and after flogging him to put him in the chain-gang without giving any reason for so doing. Alarmed at these acts of violence, the agent of the steam-ship company, Mr Moncreiff, took occasion while in the capital to speak to the chief minister of the government, and to express his fears for the safety of the lives and properties of foreigners living in the port so long as these barbarities should remain unpunished by the government, informing him at the same time of the animosity exhibited towards himself and Mr. Magee, and of the threats of personal violence made use of by the officers of the custom-house and others whose dishonest gains had been cut off by their combined action. Unfortunately no attention was given to this warning by the Government, and Mr. Moncreiff returned to the port, where a few days afterwards his fears were fully justified. On the morning of the 24th of April the North American steamer Arizona came into the harbour, and the first officer came off to shore with the ship's papers. On his arrival he was arrested by order of the commandant, Gonzales, on the plea that he had insulted the government of Guatemala by coming on shore before the official visit had been made. He remained a prisoner for about an hour, when he was set at liberty through the intervention of the United States vice-consul, Mr. James. Mr. Moncrieff was then sent for and a similar charge was made against him as agent of the steamer; he was proceeding to explain that by a special agreement between the steam ship company and the government the official visit had been dispensed with, when Bulnes, who was with the commandant, remarked in Spanish, "Do not bother any longer with him, give him five hundred lashes and serve the other (Mr. Magee) in the same way. The commandant then sprang from his chair, shook his fist in Mr. Moncrieff's face, and using the foul and filthy language which only a Spaniard can use, ordered him under arrest, at the same time telling him that he would send for Mr. Magee and would on his arrival give them each five hundred lashes, and would afterwards shoot and bury them. He immediately called his subaltern officer, and sent him with eight men to bring Mr. Magee, alive or dead, to the commandancia. "If he will not come, shoot him on the spot," were his identical words. He was informed that as Mr. Magee was suffering from a swollen foot it was impossible for him to walk, on which he repeated his orders to shoot him, or to bring him on the points of the bayonets. The lieutenant, on his arrival at Mr. Magee's office, informed that gentleman of the orders he had received, and begged him to come at once to the commandancia. As he was unable to walk, a car was brought, on which he was carried to the bottom of a flight of stairs leading to the public offices of the port, where he found ten loaded rifles pointed at his breast, and the commandant armed with a Winchester carbine waiting to receive him. This latter at once spat in his face, struck him on the face and head with a revolver, and ordered him to be dragged into the commandancia, where, covering him with the most abusive language, he told him that he had heard from some of his friends that he (Mr. Magee) had reported him to the President, and that he would give him four hundred lashes each day for three days and afterwards would shoot him, telling him at the same time that as he had closed the telegraph office no communication could be held with the capital, and that therefore four days must elapse before any assistance could arrive, "by which time," said he, "you will be dead and buried." About an hour after he allowed Mr. Moncrieff to go free, telling him that he would settle with him later on. Finding that the telegraph office was really closed, Mr. Moncrieff being determined at all risks to stay and see how matters would end, dispatched a messenger on horseback to the capital with full accounts of all that had passed. Some intelligence had, in spite of the commandant, been conveyed to the government by the telegraph operator, who, taking his life in his hand, sent a short message stating what had taken place. This message was at once forwarded to Mr. Schofield, H.B.M.'s charge d'affaires, who at once went to the President and requested him to send down troops from Escuintla, the nearest garrison to the fort. The president, fully appreciating the gravity of the circumstance, sent a telegram to the general in command at Escuintla, ordering him to proceed at once to San Jose, a distance of 45 miles, to release Mr. Magee, and to place the commandant under arrest. Meanwhile this latter had carried out the first part of his threat, having stripped Mr. Magee naked and inflicted on him two hundred and ten "palos" or blows with sticks about four feet in length and half an inch in diameter. He had then imprisoned him again without food or medical assistance, informing him at the same time that in the morning he should receive five hundred more lashes. In this deplorable condition Mr. Magee passed the night, being visited several times by the commandant, who, to use his own expression, "played with him as a cat with a mouse," entering his room armed with a large loaded revolver, which he would place to his prisoner's head telling him his last moment had arrived, as he was then going to kill him. In the morning the troops were again called together, and Mr. Magee was brought out and placed on the ground to receive further tortures, when he asked to be allowed to speak to the commandant, who remarked that "as the words would be his last he might say what he wished to." He then asked the commandant to shoot him at once, and he would give him two thousand dollars, as he was fully convinced that he was to be flogged to death. This offer was refused by the commandant, who stated that he had promised to flog him to death, and that he knew the government had sent down to supersede him, but that he would shoot Mr. Magee the moment he saw the forces approaching, that then he would fire the store houses, custom-house, &c., and would make his escape. At this moment, Mr. James, the United States vice-consul, who had behaved throughout the whole affair with a great deal of courage and prudence, and had himself been insulted and threatened with lashes, came up and requested to be allowed to speak to the prisoner. This was granted, and he then informed Mr. Magee that General Solares was near the port and that if they could only delay matters a short time his life might yet be saved. "I will stay here with you," said he; "should the commandant, on the approach of the general's forces, attempt to carry out his threat of shooting you with his own hand, I will seize and throttle him. You must do the same to the sentry, and then we must run for our lives." Fortunately, Providence spared them this risking of their lives, putting into the commandant's mind the idea that it would be better for him to leave the country and escape on board the American steamer lying in the harbour than to await the consequence of his acts, and he accordingly offered to go on board and spare Mr. Magee's life if Mr. James, the consul, would ensure his safety and Mr. Magee would give him 2000 dols. in cash and letters of credit on his friends in Salvador, Panama, and other places. This was agreed to; and he set off for the steamer at the very moment when General Solares entered the town. On board the steamer the news of the outrage had created an immense excitement, so much so that the passengers, 125 in number, had determined to seize the boats and attack the town. From this they were only dissuaded by the representations of Mr. Magee's clerks, who had gone on board for safety, and who told them that any movement in favour of that gentleman would result in his instant death. While all were in a state of great excitement the cry was raised that the commandant was approaching the ship, flying to the Stars and Stripes for protection from the laws of his own country. In a moment the bulwarks were covered with an excited mob of men, each of whom held a revolver. The moment the boat touched the ship some fourteen or fifteen shots were fired and the commandant fell severely wounded in three places. On his return to shore he was made a prisoner by General Solares. He is now awaiting his trial not only for the abuse of his powers, but also for rebellion against his government and desertion of his post.—*Standard*, June 18.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

We understand that the following protest has been forwarded to the Executive Committee for the completion of St. Paul's:—

"Mr. Dean and Gentlemen,—We the undersigned members of the 'Fine Arts Committee' appointed by yourselves on the 6th of July, 1872 (forming, exclusively of the Dean our chairman, two-thirds of that committee), beg to call your attention to the following facts, which appear to us to justify a formal protest against your recent proceedings:—

"1. By the 'appeal' presented at the public meeting at the Mansion-house on the 13th of July, 1870, the Executive Committee pledged themselves to the subscribers in the following words:—'Sir Christopher Wren's intentions, his mode of treatment, and, as far as can be authenticated, his very designs, will be scrupulously kept sacred and followed.'

"2. By the third clause of the articles of agreement dated the 8th of August, 1872, whereby Mr. Burges was appointed architect, it was provided 'That the said William Burges shall have reverent regard to the intentions of Sir Christopher Wren, either as indicated by his known style or as evidenced by any designs or models of his which may be in existence, and (failing these) the style of architecture and decoration adopted by the best Italian architects and artists of the 16th century.'

"3. After several meetings of the Fine Arts Committee, at which Mr. Burges's two models, now in the exhibition of the Royal Academy, were submitted, with written and oral explanations by himself, the observations of Mr. Penrose (the Cathedral Surveyor) on such models were read, and a report by two of the undersigned, on the principles of decoration applicable to St Paul's, were discussed. It was on the 27th of March, 1874, resolved, by a majority consisting of the undersigned, against a minority consisting of Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Longman, supported by the chairman, 'That the committee could not recommend either of Mr. Burges's models as a basis for the decoration of St. Paul's.'

"4. At a meeting of your body, on the 19th of May last, convened to receive the report of the Fine Arts Committee, the undersigned, not wishing to claim to themselves any undue authority on questions of art, but preferring that you should obtain the most competent and independent advice thereon, proposed that the members of the Royal Academy should be requested to give a collective opinion on the merits and suitability of Mr. Burges's designs, as shown by the models now in their exhibition; but this proposal was rejected by a majority of ten to five.

"5. The following resolution was thereupon moved by the Dean and carried:—'That the Executive Committee, having considered the resolution of the Fine Arts Committee, decides to accept Mr. Burges's design as a basis for the completion of the apse and choir, but reserves its approval of it in detail for further consideration,' the members voting as follows:—

"For.—The Dean, Canon Gregory, Canon Liddon, Rev. R. S. Tyrwhitt, Rev. B. Webb, Mr. Butterworth, Mr. Cazenove, Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Longman, and Mr. Murray. Against.—Mr. Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Oldfield, and Mr. Gambier Parry.

"6. A further resolution was then moved by Canon Gregory, and carried, to the following effect:—'That the Fine Arts Committee be dissolved, and that all further communications from Mr. Burges be made directly to the Executive Committee.'

"We do not desire to make any remark on such parts of these proceedings as relate personally to ourselves; but we feel it our duty, in the interest of the public, to protest against the resolution accepting Mr. Burges's designs, on the following grounds:—

"I. Because sufficient groundwork for a final decision has not been supplied to the committee. The model for the choir does not include the site of the stalls, where the difficulty of applying Mr. Burges's system of decoration would be greatest; it does not show the position and treatment of the altar, nor what local improvements would be provided for the arrangement of the services; and owing to Mr. Burges's persistent refusal to accompany the model with drawings or sketches of anything beyond its own limits, the committee has no means of judging how the choir is to be harmonized with adjacent parts of the building, such as the dome and transepts. No hint has been furnished to us as to the mode in which it is proposed to ornament the dome, although this, both from its architectural importance and from its ornamentation being known to have been specially contemplated by Wren, ought, in our opinion, to furnish the key to any general scheme of decoration and no design from which its treatment is altogether omitted should be considered ripe for acceptance.

"II. Because the models, however sufficient in themselves, prove at least that Mr. Burges's designs are inconsistent with the pledge given by the committee to the subscribers, and with the articles of agreement by which he was appointed architect. For—

"(1). It has not even been attempted by or on behalf of Mr. Burges to produce a single precedent for any characteristic feature of these models, either from Wren's drawings or studies for St. Paul's, or his architectural works elsewhere; and so entirely is the breath and massiveness of the original composition lost in the complex and minute polychromy of the surface, that an interior so decorated would be felt to display the style of Mr. Burges, but certainly not that of Sir C. Wren.

"(2). The models are equally at variance with the style of 'the best Italian architects and artists of the 16th century,' who (unlike their successors in what is known in Italy as the 'Jesuit' style) did not apply marble coatings over stone walls and piers, but either decorated flat surfaces with frescoes or left the stone undisguised, reserving on principle all costlier materials for the accentuation of form, not the concealment of structure.

"III. Because, even if we could disregard the memory of Wren and the rules of style, and treat St. Paul's merely as a field for the experiments of the nineteenth century, Mr. Burges' design would be open to the following general objections:—

"(1). That the quantity of colour introduced would needlessly obstruct or absorb light in an interior already too dark.

"(2). That the variety of decorative materials, the rudeness and violence of many of the tints, and their want of subordination to one harmonizing tone, would produce an effect at once confused and gaudy.

"(3). That the removal of the surface from the blocks of stone of which St. Paul's is built, for the purpose of veneering the whole lower part with marble, and presenting to the eye joints of the veneers in lieu of joints of the stone, is, like all false construction, false also in taste; whilst the very richness of the marble, when used thus wholesale, will lower its value for all special decoration, impair the effect of the numerous sculptured monuments, and render the carved wood work of Gibbons quite out of keeping.

"(4). That the gentlemen selected by Mr. Burges to execute his figure subjects, and named to the Fine Arts Committee, instead of being the most eminent painters and sculptors of the day, or those who have most studied the Italian masters of the 16th century, are artists comparatively unknown, and chiefly practised in Gothic decoration.

"(5). That to spend the money economized in the remuneration of artists upon a lavish profusion of marble and solid gilding would be a preference of material over design, which appears to us essentially vulgar, and if carried out on so large a scale in so important a building, would tend to the debasement of art, the corruption of public taste, and the discredit of the country.

"As a practical conclusion, we submit that if, instead of 400,000*l.* required for Mr. Burges' entire scheme (being about ten times the amount now in hand) a quarter of that sum were gradually laid out on a temperate, refined, and somewhat grave system of decoration, studying specially the expression of harmony between structure and ornament, more respect might be shown to Sir Christopher Wren, more light preserved in the building, and any errors committed in execution would be at once less offensive and less costly to correct.

"We have the honour to be, Mr. Dean and Gentlemen, yours faithfully,

"G. CAVENDISH BENTINCK,
"JAMES FERGUSSON,
"EDMUND OLDFIELD,
"T. GAMBIER PARRY.

"June 4, 1874."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—In the present Exhibition at the Royal Academy are two models of portions of this Cathedral—the choir and the nave—as submitted to the Dean and Chapter and Committee for the decoration of those parts. We learn from the public prints that this Body have *generally* approved the design, deferring for subsequent consideration the mode in which it is to be carried out. I was at the Royal Academy the other day, and could not but concur in the hope expressed by a lady and gentleman casual visitors at the time—that it would not be so treated. It is said that the *odium architectonicum* is as intense as the *odium theologicum*. I trust, however, that the few remarks which I beg to submit to public consideration will not come under this designation. I desire to respect the susceptibilities of a brother architect; at the same time I wish to vindicate the pure taste of the greatest architect that England ever possessed; and I am anxious to protect, if possible, the noblest Protestant Cathedral erected within the last two centuries from being converted into a masshouse, and its decoration from being a lavish extravagance, beyond what even large Roman Catholic churches of recent times exhibit.

I would fain recall the attention of the Cathedral authorities to this vital principle of the English Church—its severe religious grandeur; and not that its walls and ceilings should be bedizened with the sensuous allurements of the harlot—that the decoration should never supersede the structural features.

I would invite them to see the beautiful accurate drawing of St. Peter's, at Rome, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, executed by the late Mr. Goldicutt, Fellow, and for which the then Pope, Pius VII., presented him with a gold medal. The architectural decorations are there carried out with the utmost tenderness and propriety, the greatest mass of ornament being reserved for the dome, at such a distance from the eye as to blend into great harmony in itself, and contrasting with the simplicity of the parts below. I would quote also the church of St. Vincent de Paul, at Paris, by the late M. Hittorff, where there is a well-balanced abundance of decoration without that profusion which produces satiety: and I would mention the simple stained glass windows of the side aisles, and above all, the impressive line of male and female saints in procession on the podium front of the galleries, by Flaudrin, full of unobtrusive, deep pious sentiment, and the like of which would so fittingly occupy the podium of the Whispering Gallery at St. Paul's. I can never think of this great artist without the greatest reverence; he was sublimely impressive and reverential, and not at all tricky in his conceptions or execution. But the use of gold in these models seems to indicate that the Dean and Chapter have more of the precious metal than they know what to do with—like the Genovese, where the *salon* of a wealthy noble, built of choice marble, was not many years ago *all* covered with gilding. The inside of the churches at Genoa generally bear the impress of the threatre or ball room, of which the Annunziata is one, oppressively glaring with gold.

There is a very able pamphlet, published by Mr. G. E. Street, upon St. Paul's. I do not concur with him on many points, particularly his adaptation of "*two altars*," one at the east end, the other under the centre of the dome, with a baldachin—an arrangement quite alien from the sentiment of Sir Christopher, and introducing a Romish sentiment into the Protestant cathedral. But I fully sympathize with his advocacy for retaining the structural features as they exist, and preserving "the unity of effect which Wren has known how to give to his work;" and I concur with him in his sensible appeal to the authorities "to do nothing that shall alter the character of a great artist's work." Oh, that this sound advice were taken! "*De gustibus non disputandum est.*" And I am sure that the author of these designs for the decoration of St. Paul's will allow a brother architect to differ from him in taste and the principles of art. And while I am most ready to allow the admiration in which his talents are held by many in the profession, and in which I am willing to concur as to certain branches of design and ornament, yet I may claim the right to express a fair and deliberate opinion when a public monument of this class is about to be manipulated for good or for evil. I will now proceed to state the impression produced upon my mind by the models in question.

In the first place, there is too much glare and dazzling in the superabundance of gold and variety of colours, and no sufficient quantity of surface left plain for repose to the eye and mind. The general treatment is not very simple, as is advised by Mr. Street, so as to command general consent. The filling in of the flutes to the proposed marble shafts of the pilasters is a corruption due to the debased period of Roman art. The lines would cut up the breadth of the pilasters and destroy the modulation and tenderness of shadow produced by simple fluting, and they divide the face of the pilasters into stripes of different materials. The gilding of the capitals is inartistic in principle, as they were never so treated unless they were of bronze.

The spandrils over the arches are reduced into small parts by the lunettes filled in with the heads on a dark-blue ground, as so many harsh spots.

The panels above, with white figures on a blue ground, produce great confusion by the number of the divisions; the blue does not harmonize with the gilding, and they resemble china or plaister bas-reliefs. The figures, which flank the window openings, are comparatively small and insignificant, if intended to occupy the spaces, but not filling them, as do the Prophets and Sybils of the Capella Sistina by Michael Angelo. The panels in the large semi-circular niches in the side aisles also cut up the surface, leaving no repose; and the flat domical centres in the vaulting of the ceiling remind one of majolica or china plates.

In fact, the whole effect is to my mind tawdry, meretricious, and luscious; lavish in the glitter of gold, and affording no repose to the serious mind.

If such be the object of the Dean and Chapter, they will have succeeded in realizing what they wish. But will this satisfy the sober minds of the religious public? And if not? Ages will have to put up with the miserable mistake of the present period.

THOMAS L. DONALDSON.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

394 Aalces, Milne—The Captain.
1084 George Gilroy, Ferguson—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1046 Milford, Simpson—W. Nicol & Co.
991 Marian Moore, Stephen—Mr. Macintosh.
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Stevenson—Edward Bates & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

999 Benvenue, MacGowan—W. Nicol & Co.
1263 Montona, Sleighthoim—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

347 Mercia, Gibson—McCulloch, Browne & Co.
329 Monte Video, Metaine—Edward Baudry & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE VIA COAST.

1116 Lord Clyde, Ellis—Rustomjee Framjee.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1292 Connemara, Hughes—Finlay, Muir & Co.

NOT FIXED.

655 Boldon, Lashbrooke—The Captain.
1185 Clanronald, Erskine—Finlay, Muir & Co.
985 Electro, Masseny—Bell, Brandenburg & Co.
1491 Frank Flint, Williams—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
898 St. George, Hall—The Captain.

STEAMER